

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL

528. Allotta, A. *Le origini dell'irrazionalismo contemporaneo*. (The origin of contemporary irrationalism.) Naples: Perrella, 1931. Pp. vi + 101.—One of the characteristics of modern thought is, without doubt, reaction against intellectualism in all its forms. The author here gives again the first section of his work *The Idealistic Reaction Against Science*, which appeared in 1912 and was almost immediately exhausted. The essential points upon which the discussion rests are the following: agnostic positivism; neo-criticism and the doctrine of free will in Germany; the doctrine of the primacy of practical reasoning and neo-criticism in France; the philosophy of pure experience of Avenarius; the economic value of science according to E. Mach; and the contingency of the laws of nature according to E. Boutroux. The attention of psychologists will also be drawn to the writings of the author with regard to the researches of physiological psychology and the subjectivity of the primary qualities of the body.—V. D'Agostino (Turin).

529. Andrade, E. N. da C. *Absolute measurement of sound amplitudes and intensities*. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 79-81.—A preliminary report of a new method of measuring the amplitude of sound waves. Smoke particles are enclosed in a long tube containing air. The air is thrown into vibration by a valve-driven diaphragm and the particles share the motion of the air with some difference on account of inertia and size. If the tube is suitably illuminated the particles appear as bright points, which are drawn out into lines when the air is thrown into vibration. They may then be photographed and from the photographs the amplitude of vibration of the sound waves can be calculated.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

530. Boeckmann, P. v. *Nerve force*. New York: Author, 1931. Pp. 63.—A discussion of functional disturbances, in general, popular terms.—B. Casper (Clark).

531. Boynton, P. L. *Proceedings of the 1931 meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology held at the University of Virginia*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28, 593-612.—Items of business and abstracts of papers presented.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

532. Brigham, C. O. *Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, Toronto, Ontario, September 10, 11, 12, 1931*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28,

649-712.—Business transactions and abstracts of papers presented.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

533. Drysdale, C. V. *Acoustic measuring instruments*. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 62-78.—Discusses, both critically and constructively, many of the difficulties of acoustic measuring devices. Particular points dealt with are how to obtain a standard sound source, the direct measure of amplitude, patterns of receivers, with special reference to the Rayleigh disc, the torsion pendulum and the Webster phonometer; and balancing or null devices.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

534. Ellis, W. D. *Gestalt psychology and meaning*. Berkeley, Calif.: Sather Gate Book Shop, 1930. Pp. xi + 172.—A philosophical treatment of Gestalt psychology and meaning.—H. Cason (Wisconsin).

535. Ellis, W. D. *The twelfth Congress of German Psychologists*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28, 634-639.—Abstracts of some of the papers presented at the meeting at Hamburg, April, 1931; with the generalization that "the principle of wholeness and rejection of a summative elemental standpoint is dominant throughout modern psychology in Germany."—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

536. English, H. B. *The sixth annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28, 640-644.—A general account and list of papers presented.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

537. Farnsworth, P. R. *Proceedings of the Western Psychological Association, Eugene, Oregon, June, 1931*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28, 569-592.—Items of business and abstracts of papers presented.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

538. Frederick, H. A. *The development of the microphone*. *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, July Supp., 1-25.—A brief history with a bibliography of 51 titles.—P. E. Huston (Worcester State Hospital).

539. Fryer, D. *Proceedings of the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association, Incorporated, New York City, April, 1931*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1931, 28, 613-633.—Items of business, by-laws of the Branch, and abstracts of papers presented.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

540. Guillaume, P. *Psychologie*. (Psychology.) Paris: Alcan, 1931. Pp. 388. 30 fr.—Following the example of the natural sciences, the author proposes to describe psychological facts and to determine their conditions, that is, the other facts shown by observation to be in constant connection with the former. He begins with a description of the objective and sub-

jective methods, giving the relation between the two. Furthermore, he describes a mixed or projective method which consists in a projection into other beings of our own internal life. This projection is founded on observation of external analogies. He discusses in turn physiological and psychological facts and their interrelations. He explains the general conditions of conduct, the ideas of animal instincts, and general tendencies in man, and then proceeds to a study of the affective aspects of psychological phenomena: pleasure, pain, and the emotions. He makes an extensive study of perceptions and their physical and physiological qualities, discussing also perception of space and objects. He treats of memory, habit, knowing and recollection, association, and the levels of mental activity, and studies personality and the measurement of intelligence. He ends with a discussion of consciousness and its limits. This textbook which is very clearly written is intended for philosophy classes in secondary schools. There is no bibliography.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

541. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. I. Clearing the ground.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 36-41.—The first of a series of 12 lectures delivered under the auspices of the Tavistock Clinic. Physicians should treat mental disorders from the standpoint of causes rather than from the standpoint of symptoms. If the physician is unable to find the causes the patient should be referred to a psychological expert.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

542. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. II. Dynamic psychology.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 93-97.—"The conception of 'purpose' is essential to understanding the dynamic aspect of modern psychology." Purpose is not, however, necessarily conscious. The author discusses conflict, suppression, repression, rationalization, and fantasy.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

543. Howe, E. G. *Motives and mechanisms of the mind. III. How the mind works.* *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 147-153.—The author recognizes five stages in the development of the human mind: (1) coordinative cell stations, or reflex level; (2) dynamic level—instinctive; (3) emotional level—feeling states; (4) pictorial level; (5) abstract rational level. These various levels are roughly correlated with various brain mechanisms. Dreams are related to the pictorial level. Some types of dreams are very important from the standpoint of psychoanalysis; they give a clearer understanding of the workings of the mind. "Insanity, although a mental disorder, is arrived at by an inexorable, ordered and understandable, although unconscious, process."—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

544. Husserl, E. *Ideas: general introduction to pure phenomenology.* (Trans. by W. R. B. Gibson.) New York: Macmillan, 1931. Pp. 466. \$5.00.—This is a translation of the *Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie und phänomenologischen Philosophie* (1913), which is Husserl's fundamental work. It is the starting-point for the study of the phenomenolog-

ical movement of which he is the founder. It presents phenomenology as the most fundamental of all sciences, elaborates its method and opens up its a priori field of work, the essential nature of pure consciousness. It calls for a reconstruction of logic, psychology, and metaphysics on phenomenological lines. The author has written a preface of 20 pages to the English edition, which sheds a helpful light on his thought and writings, and supplements the discussion of the meaning of transcendental phenomenology and its distinction from phenomenological psychology.—*H. Cason* (Wisconsin).

545. Kellogg, E. W. *Means for radiating large amounts of low frequency sound.* *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, 94-110.—A technical discussion of types of apparatus which may be used to radiate loud sounds below 200 c. p. s.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

546. Mahdi, A. Al'Farabi. *Rev. Phil. & Relig.*, 1931, 2, 57-70.—"Man occupies, according to Farabi, an intermediate position between two classes. There is the regular process of evolution from the basest material particles to the human organism. Man is the perfection of material composition as an organism; but also partakes of a higher reality—the soul." But Farabi is not a dualist, since he says that matter in reality is a form of spirit. The divisions of the soul and their subordination are next discussed. The author likewise develops Farabi's theory of creation, knowledge, mysticism, as well as his psychology.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

547. McDougall, W. *The present chaos in psychology and the way out.* *J. Phil. Stud.*, 1931, 5, 353-363.—The purpose of this paper is "to suggest how the various schools [of psychology] may best be understood by relating them to one deep-lying division which we can trace all through the history of European thought." The division referred to is between the Apollinian or mechanistic, and the Dionysian or hormic, views of man and nature. The development of these two views, opposed as to the nature of the forces controlling man and the world in which he lives, is traced from the classical period down to the present time. Although the Apollinian view has always been "orthodox and official," the Dionysian view of man "now is coming rapidly to the front, displacing the threadbare and sterile view of man as a machine plus Reason, or as a machine whose Reason is but part of the mechanism." Modern schools of psychology are classified according to the predominance of Apollinian intellectualism or of Dionysian intuition. Schools represented by Locke, Hume, Hartley, the Mills, Spencer, Bain, Herbart, Wundt, Titchener and the behaviorists, are placed in the former category. Those of Bergson, Freud, Adler, Jung, William Stern, Spranger, Eriksman, Jaspers, Klages and Prinzhorn recognize the importance of non-mechanical purposive striving, which is characteristic of the Dionysian view. The schools of Brentano, Stout, Külpe, Angell and Woodworth take an intermediate position in that intellec-

tual processes are not considered as purely mechanistic. The Gestalt school of Wertheimer and Köhler is held to trend in the direction of the Dionysian view.—*B. Casper* (Clark).

548. Nenclares, F. C. *Sobre Hermann Keyserling.* (Regarding Hermann Keyserling.) *Criterion*, 1931, 7, 131-143.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

549. Nickerson, D. A colorimeter for use with disc mixture. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1931, 21, 640-642.—Permits the accurate comparison of colors produced by rotary mixture. The two fields are brought into juxtaposition by means of a photometric cube. The discs, themselves, are not rotated; the mixture is accomplished by a rotating glass wedge.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

550. Piéron, H. Note sur l'emploi du chronoptoscope. (Note on the use of the chronoptoscope.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 61-69.—The chronoptoscope is a very simply constructed apparatus, set up by the author for the measurement of auditory and visual reaction time. It consists essentially of a shaft, which, stopped in the course of falling, permits the experimenter to obtain accurate measurements without the possibility of its getting out of order. The use of this apparatus is more fatiguing to the experimenter than the d'Arsonval chronograph, but it has the great merit of costing much less and of not getting out of adjustment. The author shows, with figures to support his remarks (experiments on 42 subjects), how one can evaluate the measurements, and what can be deduced from them.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

551. Ramus, C. *Behind the scenes with ourselves.* New York: Century, 1931. Pp. 443. \$3.00.—There is the subconscious, which is "utterly selfish, grasping, and ruthless in gaining its ends." The higher part of ourselves is the superconscious self or mind, which expresses "that greater, impersonal, altruistic consciousness which is the reverse of selfish acquisition." "It strives with the blind, ruthless impulses of the personal subconscious." Between the subconscious and superconscious is the conscious consciousness which in our waking state is much of the time in compromise. All impulses, tendencies, and instincts can be grouped under four great urges: self-preservation, self-expression, love, reproduction. Since the amount of these urges varies in individuals we have psychological types: the intellectual, the emotional, the will-action, the balanced. When there is a blocking of the channels of one or the other of these great urges we have mental difficulties. The author discusses the causes that motivate dreamers, gossipers, snobs, censors, chronic invalids, etc.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

552. Stout, G. F. *Mind and matter.* New York: Macmillan, 1931. Pp. 325. \$3.75.—A philosophical examination of certain aspects of ordinary experience, those involved in the knowledge of the physical world, of the self and of minds other than our own. Chapters are included on the nature of the psycho-

physical problem; interactionism, parallelism, and materialism; parallelism versus interactionism; and transition to the criticism of materialism.—*H. Cason* (Wisconsin).

553. Teichowsky, E. *Le continu et le discontinu en biologie.* (The continuous and the discontinuous in biology.) *Rev. phil.*, 1931, 56, 97-107.—The general forms of actual thought which conceive the structure of matter as continuous or discontinuous at will are rediscovered when one reflects on biological data. The author believes that it would be proper for biologists to adopt an attitude analogous to that of physicians, who have taken account of the fact that the granular conception of matter could not represent the whole of reality, and to admit that the cell in biology must be considered as a privileged localization wherein are accomplished the elementary phenomena of life; but that these cells participate in their environment as the environment participates in their activity and that they must be inseparable.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

554. Thalheimer, E. *A critical examination of the epistemological and psychophysical doctrines of Bertrand Russell.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1931. Pp. 35. \$3.50.—*H. Helson* (Bryn Mawr).

555. Valentine, W. L. [Ed.] *Readings in experimental psychology.* New York: Harper, 1931. Pp. xv + 606. \$3.00.—A compilation of experiments in modern experimental psychology designed for the needs of elementary students. The fields covered are: reaction time, the conditioned response, infant behavior, internal stimuli and their responses, emotion, postural responses (including attention, delayed reaction, sleep and hypnosis), discrimination, learning, language, and social studies. With two exceptions, the papers have all appeared previously in psychological journals. In the present volume these have been considerably shortened and simplified. The two new papers are: (1) *Conditioning as a Function of the Time Interval between the Unconditioned and the Conditioned Stimulus*, by Helen Morrill Wolfe. It was found that both backward conditioning (unconditioned stimulus presented first) and forward conditioning were possible, the best results being obtained by forward conditioning with time intervals of .2 to .6 seconds between the stimuli. (2) *An Experimental Approach to the Study of Language*, by Dael Wolfe. Here gradual changes in the forms of words during use were studied by means of nonsense names for nonsense figures.—*E. Fehrer* (Bryn Mawr).

556. Wisdom, J. *Interpretation and analysis.* *Psyche*, 1930, 11, 11-31.—The distinction between the two, interpretation and analysis, is that interpretation translates but analysis describes. One interprets so that another may know what he means, as in ordinary life when he talks. The philosopher describes, he analyzes, he seems to go deeper. The important part of philosophy is analysis. Interpretation is the more superficial. In interpretation we attend to words just as words and to what they com-

monly mean. In analysis we might get along without language at all. We are attending to deeper meanings.—T. R. Garth (Denver).

557. Woodworth, R. S. *Psychology*. In *A quarter century of learning 1904-1929*. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1931. Pp. 129-146.—A survey of the present status of psychology and the progress made in this science during the last 25 years. The fundamental contributions, theories and differences of behaviorism and Gestalt psychology are pointed out. The contributions, progress, and importance of the fields of psychoanalysis, mental tests, child and social psychology are discussed briefly. The close relation of psychology to the other sciences is noted. Behaviorism is a direct protest against two centuries of introspectionism, and although an American psychology, it has received its greatest support from the salivary and motor reflexes of the Russian physiologists, Pavlov and Bekhterev. Perhaps the chief value of behavioristic theories is that they do not lapse into subjectivism, and the greatest progress made by behaviorism consists largely in an increasing demand for objective experimental fundamentals. Thorndike is cited as a typical behaviorist. Gestalt psychology, developing in Germany at the same time as behaviorism in this country, goes even farther than behaviorism in overthrowing associationism. The work of greatest interest and value done by Gestalt psychology is that on learning and perception. Learning is explained by means of Köhler's "insight" in contrast to the behavioristic explanation that learning is due to the conditioned reflex. Gestalt psychology maintains that perception and action cannot be separated, while action consists as much in grasping the pattern of the situation as it does in motor activity. The greatest contributions of psychoanalysis have been those of stressing the importance of the formative period of childhood, opening the approach to the study of personality problems, and making it possible to study and discuss the important problems of sex. The "tests" field has grown from a small beginning to a flourishing study which stresses problems of intelligence, heredity, and environment, and other relative problems. Psychology is pictured as a youthful science whose main trend is toward an ever increasing demand that objective experimental procedures be used in all its departments.—C. C. Neet (Clark).

558. Zimmern, A., Walther, A., & Ayer, P. *Appareil pour la recherche du réflexe galvano-psychique*. (An apparatus for research on the psychogalvanic reflex.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1096-1098.—The authors describe a small, transportable apparatus which has three different sensitivities. The reading of the variations can be made directly on a microammeter placed on the diagonal of the Wheatstone bridge, thus doing away with the necessity of having a dark room.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

[See also abstracts 578, 594, 646.]

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

559. Adrian, E. D. The microphonic action of the cochlea in relation to theories of hearing. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 5-9.—Discusses the Wever and Bray effect, and, with the help of some new and carefully controlled experimental data, throws some doubt upon whether the effect is due to nerve impulses. It is clear that the microphonic effect has no perfectly clear relation to theories of hearing, but it may yield a new and important method of investigating the mechanism of the inner ear in its functional aspects.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

560. Alajouanine, T., & Mage, J. Disparition de la douleur et de l'hyperesthésie de la main par compression de l'artère radiale dans un cas de causalgie du médian. (Disappearance of pain and hyperesthesia of the hand by compression of the radial artery in a case of medical causalgia.) *Rev. neur.*, 1931, 38, 839-843.—The article is given in the abstracts of the Société de Neurologie de Paris, for the meeting of June 4, 1931.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

561. Allen, P. The perception of intensity of sound in normal, depressed and enhanced states of aural sensitivity. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 22-34.—Gives a concise account of the author's experiments, which tend to show that auditory responses agree in many of their characteristics, as regards the reaction to intensity, with what is known about the general nature of reflex response. Special points dealt with are the modification of Weber's law in audition, and the conditions of depression and enhancement in aural sensitivity.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

562. Banister, H. The basis of sound-localisation. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 104-113.—Considers various critical points in different theories of the localization of sound and argues in favor of a time-difference theory.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

563. Bartlett, F. C. On certain general conditions of auditory experiments. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 128-133.—Points out certain necessary precautions, mostly of a psychological nature, which are demonstrably important but are often neglected in auditory experiment.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

564. Beatty, R. T. Auditory mechanisms. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 10-18.—A brief study of the evolution of the ear, with some remarks on the localization of pitch sensitivity, on binaural localization of sounds, on the central connections of auditory nerves, and on the fact that the qualities of tones are unaffected by their phase differences.—F. C. Bartlett (Cambridge, England).

565. Charpentier, R. *Essai sur la physiologie de la douleur.* (Essay on the physiology of pain.) *Progres méd.*, 1931, No. 8, 341-349.—After having reviewed the pathological and physiological data, the author believes he can isolate the following facts: pain cannot be considered as a particular sensory quality like touch, sight, or hearing, having its own nerve paths; it does not correspond to any specific excitation, but appears, on the contrary, in connection with the exaggeration of a normal sensation of any sense or sensory apparatus. In addition, pain seems to borrow all possible sensory paths.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

566. Davis, A. H. *The measurement of noise.* In *Report of a Discussion on Audition.* London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 82-91.—Deals with loudness, in a physical sense; annoyance caused by noise; masking effects and their use in relation to noise measurements; methods of aural measurement of noise and some typical results; and the technique of measurement based on the use of the tuning fork. The author makes much use of the decibel system in his statement of results.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

567. Davis, R. *A correlated color temperature for illuminants.* *Bur. Stand. J. Res.*, 1931, 7, 659-681.—Describes an empirical method for finding the temperature of the black-body radiator whose color most closely approximates any nearby non-black-body color.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

568. Dean, C. E. *Audition by bone conduction.* *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1930, 2, 281-296.—"Audition resulting from vibration of the skull is investigated in various respects, using audiometers with bone conduction receivers and other equipment. Applying the driving element at any point sets the entire skull into vibration, and the stimulus in one ear resulting from driving the skull on that mastoid is found to exceed the stimulus in the other ear by only 3.4 ± 2.2 decibels. The statistical accuracy of bone conduction observations is found and compared with published air conduction results. The sensitivity on the mastoid exceeds that on the forehead by 5 db on the average. Tests of instruments for measuring air conduction and bone conduction sensitivity to determine the amount of desired over undesired type of stimulation are described and the results given. The effect of a telephone receiver in producing hearing in the opposite ear is observed with two available cases of assured total deafness on one side and the data given. Beats involving bone conduction are observed. The fact that bone conduction sensations often seem in one ear is compared with similar results for air conduction stimuli under certain conditions and a general statement of all results is made. The problems of apparent hyper-sensitivity resulting from abnormality and occlusion are discussed in the light of the foregoing results."—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

569. Dufour, M. *Illusions d'optique observées en regardant un damier à travers une fente.* (Optical

illusions observed while looking at a checkerboard through a slit.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 716-717.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

570. Ewing, A. W. G. *High-frequency deafness.* In *Report of a Discussion on Audition.* London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 19-21.—Shows how "the hearing for speech of partially deaf patients can be estimated by reference to tables of vowel and consonant characteristic partials."—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

571. Galli, A. *Sopra la percezione di movimenti apparenti prodotti con stimoli sensoriali diversi.* (On perception of apparent movement produced by various sensory stimuli.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuore*, 1931, 5, 79-122.—The experimenter, by means of successive presentations of tactile, visual, and auditory stimuli, produced apparent movement. The stimuli were arranged spatially in a line or as points of a triangle. The temporal and spatial limits within which apparent movement is provoked are rather wide. There is an optimal speed of the succession of stimuli, at which the movements are most clearly perceived. If the stimuli follow one another too slowly, no impression of movement is derived. If one increases the speed of the succession, still keeping it under the optimum, the sensations still remain separate, but show a tendency to form a relationship. If the speed is higher than the optimum, the stimuli appear separate and co-existent. In regard to the spatial relationships between stimuli, there is an optimal distance at which the movements seem most clear. If stimuli are applied to parts of the body at various distances from one another, this circumstance causes no hindrance to the appearance of apparent movements. If various sensory stimuli are combined and presented, one sense always takes on the rôle of the vehicle of the movement. In this regard, visual impressions take first place, then tactual. Auditory impressions were never noticed as the vehicles of the movements.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

572. Galli, A. *La percezione della forma nella visione periferica.* (The perception of forms in peripheral vision.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuore*, 1931, 6, 1-27.—Galli has investigated the perception of forms in peripheral vision, in order to learn what phases a perception goes through in its derivation. The subject was shown, indirectly at a distance of 35 cm., a simple geometrical figure, a letter, and a meaningless figure. These were then slowly moved toward the fixation point. In normal vision the visual field for figures is elliptical, with the outer poles toward the temporal region. Apparent movements and other illusions were observed. The experimenter found the following five phases: (1) a vague impression of an indefinite thing in the field of vision; (2) the substantiation of the presence of an indefinite object; (3) the appearance of rudimentary forms or figures, similar to known figures; (4) perception of the form; (5) designation.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

573. Galli, A., & Zama, A. *Ricerche sulla percezione di configurazioni geometriche piane masche-*

rate in tutto o in parte da ultra configurazioni. (Study of the perception of geometrical configurations partly or wholly concealed by another figure.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuore*, 1931, 6, 29-76.—Two geometric figures can be combined in a symbol of such a kind that the two figures have one or more parts in common. One or the other figure may be suppressed in the perception. But one figure can conceal the other only if it is more pregnant with meaning, or if its parts form a more unified structure, than the other. The hidden figure splits up into its parts. When the two figures are equally meaningful, rivalry exists between them. The more meaningful figure appears often as larger or with a stronger designation of the lines, than the less meaningful figure. In the case of equally pithy figures, they are often localized at different levels. There are 39 sketches in this work. This section represents a contribution to Gemelli's theory of perception.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

574. Grindley, G. O. Note on a class demonstration of dark adaptation. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 115-117.—This paper describes a simple apparatus for demonstrating curves of dark adaptation to a class in a dark room, and provides an explanation of how it should be used. The article is illustrated with figures.—*M. Drury-Smith* (Cambridge, England).

575. Haas, E. Etendue sur laquelle est altérée l'acuité visuelle centrale lorsqu'un objet très brillant est contigu au test à définir. (The extent to which central visual acuity is altered when a very brilliant object is contiguous to a test object to be defined.) *C. r. Acad. sci.*, 1931, 192, 1281-1282.—Dazzling is defined by the author as the whole of the disturbances caused in the visual apparatus by an excess or the poor distribution of the flow of light at the level of the retina for a given state of adaptation for the background. He gives his experimental results relative to central visual acuity in a state of dazzle when in the immediate vicinity of the test object to be defined was found a region of extreme brilliancy relatively extensive. It was found from these data that the extent of the disturbing effect was linked with the area of the dazzled retinal surface and increased in the same degree as the area, and that, moreover, this extent was increased for equal dazzling areas when the lighting of the test material was decreased.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

576. Hecht, S. The interrelation of various aspects of color vision. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1931, 21, 615-639.—The aspects of vision considered are: (1) color mixture data, (2) saturation discrimination, and (3) hue discrimination. The mode of interrelating these aspects is that previously given (see V: 2893). It is shown that any two of these aspects may be perfectly correlated by a set of spectral excitation curves referring to Young's tri-receptor hypothesis and that the third aspect is then approximately described by the set of curves. All sets of excitation curves considered sum directly to the luminosity function.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

577. Hornbostel, E. M. v. The time-theory of sound localization: a restatement. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 120-127.—Sounds might be localized on a basis of (1) wave-form; (2) intensity differences; (3) phase or time differences. (1) can be shown to have no important influence. As regards (2) there is no conclusive evidence that intensity differences have any important function; in fact, it seems unnecessary to suppose that they act even in conjunction with phase or time differences. As regards (3) it is very improbable that a definite phase difference corresponds to a definite apparent direction at all frequencies. We must therefore conclude in favor of a time difference theory of sound localization. The author thinks that the time and phase properties of the physical stimuli must be somehow "represented" in the nerve processes which the stimuli set up. When these reach their appropriate centers in the central nervous system they interact, and so somehow produce a kind of "total tonus" which expresses itself in orientation toward the source of sound. He presents experimental evidence which is said to support this view.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

578. Hubbard, B. R. Influence of atmospheric conditions upon the audibility of fog signals. *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, 111-125.—A general discussion of the influence of air temperature, humidity, and wind velocity on the audibility of fog horns.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

579. Judd, D. B. Comparison of Wright's data on equivalent color stimuli with the O. S. A. data. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1931, 21, 699-728.—The comparison shows that the newer, more reliable data differ significantly but not seriously from the older O. S. A. data. A considerable part of the difference may be ascribed to macular pigmentation.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

580. Judd, D. B. A general formula for the computation of colorimetric purity. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1931, 21, 729-747.—In addition to the derivation of the formula and five special cases of historical and practical importance in colorimetry, the connection is given between colorimetric purity and an allied ratio variously known as saturation, saturation fraction, and *Sättigung*. It is shown that neither this ratio nor colorimetric purity is a true measure of psychological saturation. It is not yet possible to compute a reliable index of the saturation of a color from the characteristics of the stimulus.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

581. Klughardt, A. Die Tiefenwahrnehmung durch Fernrohre. (Depth perception with telescopes.) *Dtsch. opt. Woch.*, 1931, 17, 445-447.—By looking through a telescope focussed for infinitely distant objects, it is possible to see in sharp definition not only such objects but also, within certain limits, objects a finite distance away. The extent of this perception of depth in the object space of the telescope is determined by the power of accommoda-

tion and the visual acuity of the eye as well as the magnifying power of the telescope. The dependence of the extent of depth perception on these three variables has been worked out theoretically and the results checked experimentally for a number of distances and types of telescopes, using the Snellen chart for determining visual acuity as a test object. For terrestrial telescopes of medium magnifying power it is sufficient to take account of the effect of accommodation alone.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

582. Luckiesh, M. This ultra-violet situation. *Electr. World*, 1931, 829-832.—Light and health from a single source of radiant energy.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

583. Maxfield, J. P. Some physical factors affecting the illusion in sound motion pictures. *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, 69-80.—An empirical curve is given which expresses the position of the sound pick-up microphone in relation to the focal length of the camera in order to create an illusion of reality.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

584. Meyer, E. Analysis of noises and musical sounds. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 53-61.—Describes two methods of analyzing the total intensity of a complex sound and also that of its different partial tones. The first is the objective, "searching tone" method, and the second the aural, "audiogram" method. The results of objective analysis are illustrated in the case of sounds produced by various musical instruments, and by a gramophone needle scratch.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

585. Nickerson, D. Color measurements in psychological terms. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1931, 21, 643-650.—The Munsell notation is used, the terms of which are hue, value and chroma. The standard deviations of measurements made in these terms are given for a number of colors.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

586. Renshaw, E., & Wherry, R. J. Studies on cutaneous localization: III. The age of onset of ocular dominance. *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 493-496.—To check an assumption growing out of previous papers (see V: 2621, 2622) concerning age differences in locating punctiform skin stimulations, 5 subjects were used in each age-group from the sixth to the sixteenth year inclusive. Tabulated data are interpreted as showing that tactual-kinesthetic localization is superior to visual from the eighth to the twelfth year, a change occurs in the thirteenth and fourteenth, and visual localization is distinctly superior thereafter.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

587. Richardson, E. G. The dynamical theory of the ear. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 35-38.—Discussion of some of the functions of the auditory mechanism in response to sound stimulation, dealing especially with the location of levels of the basilar membrane corresponding to various frequency bands;

the damping of the basilar membrane; the loss of sound in the inner ear; the rectifying action of the loaded membranes; the impedance of the ear at various frequencies.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

588. Scripture, E. W. The nature of the vowels. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 44-52.—Considers the physical nature of the vowels, their psychophysical perception, their physiological production, their physiological reception. Argues that the basilar membrane reacts by the production of characteristic "vowel profiles."—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

589. Snow, W. B. Audible frequency ranges of music, speech and noise. *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, 155-166.—This experiment was performed to "establish the audible frequency ranges of sounds most often encountered in sound reproduction." Data are given for the frequency ranges of twenty musical instruments, male and female speech, and noises. It was found that the frequency band can be limited somewhat for the piano and for the full orchestra without markedly destroying the fidelity of the reproduction. Noises require the reproduction of the highest audible frequencies. In general the range 60-10,000 c. p. s. is satisfactory for the majority of uses.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

590. Trendelenburg, F. Objective measurement and subjective perception of sound. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 92-99.—Discusses various difficulties which arise in the measurement of sound owing to the fact that the ear does not respond exactly like any known objective mechanism. Considers some ways of overcoming such difficulties.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

591. Triplett, D. The relation between the physical pattern and the reproduction of short temporal intervals: a study in the perception of filled and unfilled time. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1931, 41, No. 4. *Univ. Iowa Stud. Psychol.*, No. 14, 201-265.—In contrast to the Seashore method of estimating intervals of empty time defined by click-limits, this investigation was concerned with the reproduction of short temporal intervals presented in different physical patterns. Three patterns were employed: filled, consisting of tones of short duration; unfilled, consisting of gaps in a tone sounded continuously; and click-limited, consisting of short intervals bounded by clicks. The last was a control stimulus. Some of the observers had positive, and others negative, constant errors for filled and unfilled intervals. Some observers perceived the unfilled intervals as positive entities, thus reversing figure and ground; the existence of a difference between constant errors of reproduction for filled and unfilled intervals is explained in terms of the lack of this reversing tendency. Pitch had little effect upon reproduction. In general, positive errors seem to indicate an under-estimation of the reproduced interval, while negative errors indicate an

over-estimation. The three types of patterns brought out little differences in the variability of the constant errors.—*F. A. C. Perrin* (Texas).

592. Tucker, W. S. The localisation of sound by means of observations of intensity. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 114-119.—Discusses the application of the decibel scale to the determination of the influence of intensity in the localization of sounds. The author is especially concerned with the use of the listening trumpet in the detection of the position and direction of travelling aeroplanes, and he presents tables and curves based upon actual observations. He deals also with the double disc sound direction finder described by Rayleigh.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

593. [Various.] Report of a discussion on audition, held at the Imperial College of Science on June, 1931. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 151. 7/.—In this discussion a number of prominent physiologists, physiologists and psychologists compared views with regard to outstanding problems of audition. The different contributions have been separately abstracted. In the general discussion which followed the separate papers remarks were made by C. S. Myers (chairman of the discussion), A. H. Davis, H. Banister, R. T. Beatty, J. H. Shaxby, E. M. von Hornbostel, H. Hartridge, R. S. Clay, L. F. Richardson, J. P. Andrews, F. Trendelenburg, E. W. Scripture, W. West, N. Fleming, and E. Meyer. These remarks are included in the report.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

594. Waetsmann, H., & Heisig, H. The measurement of the threshold sensitivity of the ear by resonance telephone. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 101-103.—An abstract of a longer paper shortly to appear in the *Annalen der Physik*. The method and some experimental results are described.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

595. Watson, F. R. Bibliography of acoustics of buildings. *J. Acous. Soc.*, 1931, 3, 14-43.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

[See also abstracts 529, 533, 538, 545, 549, 634, 789, 918.]

FEELING AND EMOTION

596. Gerwig, G. W. Emotion. Pittsburgh: Henry C. Frick Educational Commission, 1931. Pp. 107.—"To show how the Emotional power, latent in human life, may be generated, stimulated, refined, disciplined, sublimated, until it is recognized and generally used as the real Giant Power of the Universe, is the purpose of this study."—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

597. Mager, H. Deception: a study in forensic psychology. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 183-198.—The characteristic emotion involved in deception is dominance. The greater the control of outward appearance, the greater the energy needed to maintain the appearance. Fear may or may not be

an element in the consciousness of all deceptive witnesses. But tests based on fear do not work on those individuals in whom the fear element has been overcome. No individual, however, can remove "the out-rush of energy to remove opposition," which out-rush can be detected by dominance tests such as systolic blood pressure, breathing, and negative-type reaction-time.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

[See also abstracts 605, 711, 773.]

ATTENTION, MEMORY AND THOUGHT

598. Adams, D. K. A restatement of the problem of learning. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 150-178.—The writer re-examines current theories of learning and then provides his own re-statement of the problem. The four properties of direct importance to learning, probably in all organisms, are: needs, parsimony of movement in their satisfaction, sensitivity, and retentivity. Repetition, despite all appearances, has only a contingent and not a causal relation to learning. Five conditions under which it might seem to have a causal relation are discussed. What gets done about a need, i.e., adaptation, is of two kinds. The first kind, adaptation proper, consists of a change in the need, through satiation or substitution, etc. The second kind, learning, consists in the organization or reorganization of a field, a field being a situation as it is biologically for a specific animal at a specific time. Fields are determined by needs; obstructed needs distort the field, thus facilitating reorganization. The task of experimenters on learning is to determine the kinds of this distortion and the conditions under which each kind occurs. It is suggested that some of the ways in which fields are distorted consist in the enhancement or accentuation of the structural factors given in the situation.—*M. Drury-Smith* (Cambridge, England).

599. Boynton, P. L. Are girls superior to boys in visual memory? *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 496-500.—A battery of 7 tests involving recall or recognition of visually presented material was given to 225 students. The tests included a variety of material presented both on cards and by means of a projection lantern. On five of the tests the girls exceeded the boys, twice by statistically significant differences, while the boys exceeded the girls only by very small and insignificant amounts on the other two tests. Variability between the tests shows, however, that at least part of the difference may be due to varying interests.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

600. Conrad, H. S., & Jones, H. E. Psychological studies of motion pictures: V. Adolescent and adult sex differences in immediate and delayed recall. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 433-459.—In this paper the writers analyze further the data from the study in rural New England which they have previously reported. Reports from 746 subjects on three motion picture films are included in the present paper. The gross scores, indicating number of items in the pie-

ture correctly reported, show no sex differences which are statistically significant. An analysis of individual items, however, gives some evidence of male superiority. But the writers show further that this result is partially due to uncontrolled factors of intelligence and interest, both of which correlate positively with the range of report. They conclude that there is no sex difference in such a general trait as "power to recall."—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

601. Dietze, A. G. Factual memory of secondary school pupils for a short article which they read a single time. *Univ. of Pittsburgh Bull.*, 1930, 27, 39-46.—This abstract summarizes the methods and results of experiments on factual memory for the content of various articles which are read a single time. The experiments are reported in detail in articles to appear in *J. Educ. Psychol.* and *J. Appl. Psychol.*—*A. G. Dietze* (Pittsburgh).

602. Dietze, A. G., & Jones, G. E. Factual memory of secondary school pupils for a short article which they read a single time. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 586-598.—Three reading selections were used with a total of 2789 children in Grades VII to XII. The averages, for the six grades, of the combined scores (percentages) on the three selections run: immediate recall, 56.7; 1 day, 48.0; 14 days, 36.3; 30 days, 32.4; 100 days, 30.0. Different groups were used at each interval. The averages show a general increase in recall from lower to higher grades in immediate recall and in recall after one day. With the longer intervals this relationship disappears. "It may be inferred that groups originally quite different with respect to knowledge of an article read a single time become more and more alike with the lapse of time—i.e., the factors influencing forgetting operate differently on groups of differing abilities."—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

603. Powers, F. F. The influence of intelligence and personality traits upon false beliefs. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 490-493.—The author formulated a test of superstition by compiling a list of 75 false beliefs presented in such a way that the subject could indicate his belief or disbelief by underlining an appropriate "yes" or "no" following each statement. The results were correlated with intelligence scores on the University of Washington entrance test and Smith's "atypical association" introversion scores. For 97 students the correlations were .09, .15 and .12, showing no significant relations between the tests.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

604. Xanrof, L. La mécanique de l'esprit. (The mechanism of the mind.) Paris: Delagrave, 1931. Pp. 250.—Processes take place in intelligence in the same manner as in machines, says the author. The latter achieve their complicated operations only through combinations of movements, in themselves elementary; likewise, our ideas are simply the combinations of essential operations that the mind must necessarily use in order to make these ideas. The author's object is to become acquainted with each one of these primary operations and to discover its

characteristics. He finds an alternation of two main forces creating contrary currents: association and dissociation. The phenomena of mind are classified under three main divisions: attention, assuring the success of memory; investigation which permits judgment; and modification and creation, ruled by the imagination. The existence of three orders of mental operations can also be shown: the fixation of ideas and symbols, where the work is carried out by one element at a time; the operations of comparison which relate or place in opposition two elements or groups of elements; and, finally, the operations of generalization whereby the mind assembles ideas or symbols in an unlimited quantity.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

[See also abstracts 534, 608, 774.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

605. Bourguignon, G. Relations de la chronaxie vestibulaire avec l'émotivité, à l'état normal et dans le pseudo-mongolisme et la démence précoce. (The relations of the vestibular chronaxy to emotivity in the normal state and in pseudo-mongolism and dementia praecox.) *C. r. Acad. sci.*, 1931, 193, 250-253.—The vestibular chronaxy varies with the degree of emotivity as greatly in normal states as in cases of mental disorders (pseudo-mongolism and dementia praecox). In the same subject the vestibular chronaxy varies with the emotional state of the moment. Therefore the author thinks that it is a characteristic of the individual and even of the emotional condition of the moment. He believes that it is through the sympathetic system as an intermediary that the chronaxy of the vestibular nerve is connected with emotivity.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

606. Hall, G. W. Neurologic signs and their discoverers. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 703-707.—The more important neurologic signs of disease are discussed briefly as to their nature, significance, and discovery. The diseases of which each sign is symptomatic are mentioned. A short personal history of the discoverer of each sign and the date of his first published description of it is given. The signs discussed are the Argyll-Robertson pupil, the Romberg sign, the loss of abdominal reflexes, the Babinski sign, Burdinski's sign, Kernig's sign, Korsakoff's syndrome, Lasague's sign, the Oppenheim sign, and Horner's syndrome.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

607. MacCurdy, J. T. The general nature of association processes within the central nervous system. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 136-149.—The proposition discussed in this paper is that the association processes within the central nervous system, which set off the obvious reactions of the organism, consist in the relationships in the excitation of neurons. These relationships may be differentiated from one another by virtue of the number of neurons involved, and in their spatial and temporal arrangement, but there is considered to be sufficient evidence to make untenable the view that specific neurons must

be excited in order to have the relationship expressed, i.e., for the given reaction to appear. The thesis is considered in the light of the work of Hunter and Lashley; references are also made to the studies of Hecht, Crozier and Hoagland, and to the author's earlier writings about "anatomical designs."—*M. Drury-Smith* (Cambridge, England).

608. Wilson, M. O. A neural theory of association: chronaxic switching. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1931, 10, 56-60.—Starting from the inadequacies of the theory of synaptic modification as indicated by the work of Lashley, the author proposes the hypothesis that association depends upon the adjustment of the chronaxies of the neurons concerned to each other. Bibliography.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

MOTOR PHENOMENA AND ACTION

609. Aveling, F. *Personality and will*. London: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1931. Pp. xi+245. 5/. (See V: 4770).—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

610. Bertrand, F. L. *Kinesthésie, dactylésie et orientation professionnelle*. (Kinesthesia, dactyliesia and vocational guidance.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 57-61.—The measurement of the potential muscular strength of children who are to be professionally oriented has been too much neglected. The author proposes to call physical vigor kinesthesia and the special sensibility of the hand dactyliesia. He hopes that simple measuring machines will permit the testing of children coming from schools from this double point of view.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

611. Boldyreff, W. N. *Two new laws of cerebral function*. (3rd ed.) Battle Creek, Mich.: Battle Creek Sanitarium, 1931. Pp. 61.—The author, a former pupil of Pavlov, from experimental work on dogs, postulates two laws of salivary secretion: "(1) Frequent repetition of pleasant (useful) irritations decidedly lessens their action in both quantity and quality of saliva secreted; a long interval between the reception of such irritations restores their action; the weakening of the action of irritations caused by the repetition of one pleasant irritant does not influence the effect of other similar (namely more pleasant) irritants that may be employed thereafter. The change of a pleasant irritant to another less pleasant does not restore their action weakened through a long repetition. (2) In the case of frequently repeated introduction of the same quantity of unpleasant (or injurious) substances into the mouth, the secretion of saliva increases both in quantity and in quality; a change in the irritants does not affect the secretion; a long interval between experiments reduces the secretion to its original conditions." With these two laws as a foundation he derives twenty-seven psychological generalizations.—*P. E. Huston* (Worcester State Hospital).

612. Hurlock, E. B. *The psychology of incentives*. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 281-290.—A non-critical re-

view of 151 titles under the heading of incentives. Both animal and human studies are reported, but a distinction is made between motives and incentives.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

613. Jaques-Dalcroze, E. *Le rythme comme éducateur*. (Rhythm as educator.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 181-183.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

614. Jensen, M. B. *The influence of jazz and dirge music upon speed and accuracy of typing*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 458-462.—50 subjects, from the 5th, 11th, and 12th grades, all of whom had received 37 consecutive weeks of instruction in typing, were tested in counterbalanced order during normal conditions and while jazz and dirge records were being played. Jazz music had no influence upon speed, but it considerably increased errors and hence decreased words per minute. Dirge music was accompanied by a decreased speed, but had no effect upon errors. The results are interpreted to mean that music is a serious distraction to typists under the conditions used.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

615. Lee, M. A. M. *The relation of the knee jerk and standing steadiness to nervous instability*. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 212-228.—Individual differences exist in the knee jerk and in the Romberg test in the organically sound population. Ratings by adults of each other on "nervous instability" agree more closely with the Woodworth questionnaire score than do teachers' estimates of children with the Matthews questionnaire score. There is no evidence that neurotic tendencies are associated with an active knee jerk. The neurotic adult and child tend to be more unsteady than the phlegmatic in the erect position with eyes closed. The neurotic adult tends to have an active salivary reflex. There is a low negative correlation between degree of unsteadiness and amplitude of knee jerk.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

616. Lian, C. *Variations de la tension artérielle moyenne, dans les efforts et les émotions*. (Variations in average arterial tension under conditions of effort and emotion.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1113-1115.—The author studied the variations during effort of arterial tension or Pachon's average dynamic arterial tension, using the Pachon oscillogram and Plesch's tonoseillograph. The latter apparatus simultaneously and automatically inscribes the beating of the armlet and the successive amounts of counter-pressure. The average tension was raised after effort. The same experiments were performed under emotional excitement and under conditions of regained calm. Here the maximal, average, and minimal tensions were lowered 10 mm. These results indicate that arterial tension is not a physiological constant.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

617. Mace, C. A. *The influence of indirect incentives upon the accuracy of skilled movements*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 101-114.—By the term "indirect incentives" is meant factors which modify favorably the primary and central intention con-

trolling the performance of any task, without creating secondary objectives. It was found in earlier experiments that a modification in the design of a target in aiming tests entailed a corresponding modification in the subject's implicit standard of performance, the latter modification constituting what was called an indirect incentive. The experiments described in this paper attempted to verify the hypothesis that efficiency depends upon such implicit standards, and to measure the extent to which a modification of standard influences the efficiency of performance. The tests used were the Muscio aiming test and a dart board test. It was found that efficiency in these two superficially similar types of aiming operation varied with the size of the target, the smaller target resulting in superior performances. The significance of this finding probably lay in the different perceptual contents, in terms of intention, provided by the two targets. The paper also considers the range of application of indirect incentives and the optimum point beyond which they are likely to prove ineffective.—*M. Drury-Smith* (Cambridge, England).

618. Patra, S. K., & Jalota, S. S. Mental correlates of the conditioning of a finger-flexion reflex. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1931, 6, 105-116.—Describes, with photograph and diagrams, an experiment to establish a state of partial conditioning according to the method of the simultaneous reflex. The adequate stimulus was a slight electrical charge to the finger; the conditioning stimulus was a bell. Kymograms were made to indicate the progress of the reactions from both stimuli. The results from both subjects are presented, as well as the experimenters' suggestions and conclusions.—*L. A. Averill* (Worcester Normal School).

619. Richet, C. Les réflexes d'acquisition (réflexes conditionnels de Pavloff). (The acquisition reflexes, Pavlov's conditioned reflexes.) *C. r. Acad. sci.*, 1931, 192, 1172-1173.—Since 1888 the author has clearly distinguished between reflexes of organization and those of acquisition, which are no other than the conditioned reflexes of Pavlov.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

620. Snyder, C. D. A study in biokinetics. *Science*, 1931, 74, 443-449.—The author stresses the need for a standard unit of measurement for physiological processes. The problem of excitation is the essence of the physiology of stimulus and response and involves processes of sub-atomic mechanics which are indicated by action potentials. He stresses the relevance of radiational forms of energy to electron transfer within irritable tissues. The Einstein law of photochemical activation is contrasted with the Van't Hoff isochore and the total absorbed radiant energy (q') involved in photochemical reactions is compared to the energy of activation (q) in the Van't Hoff equation. Evidence favoring the radiation hypothesis of chemical activation is reviewed and selected data are presented showing that when Q_{∞} varies over a range of temperatures the ratio

q/q' also varies, where q and q' are calculated from their respective equations on the assumption of a purely radiational effect in the infra-red frequencies. Where Q_{∞} is constant the ratio is also constant, q being some 5 times greater than q' , possibly representing the consumption of 5 quanta per molecule of infra-red radiation for activation. Certain of Warburg's data on photosynthesis are presented, and it is pointed out that for the Blackman reaction with high light intensities, as contrasted to the photochemical reaction at low intensities, 7 to 13 quanta of energy are required per molecule of CO_2 formed, instead of 4 to 5 for the photochemical reaction. Measurements from the literature dealing with the effect of temperature on the rates of conduction of the nerve impulse are presented and values of 3.97 to 5.18 quanta per molecule of "substance responsible for transmission" are obtained. The author concludes that the frequency of dark field radiations in a purely thermal process may play the same rôle that the frequency of visible radiations plays in a photochemical process.—*H. Hoagland* (Clark).

621. Vorwahl, H. Zur Rationalisierung des Zeugungstriebes. (Rationalization of the drive for procreation.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 190-194.—*H. Marshall* (Stanford).

[See also abstracts 558, 721, 839, 844.]

PLANT AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

622. Allee, W. C. Co-operation among animals. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 386-398.—Social life seems to have its roots in a fundamental trait or property of all living matter by which survival is one function of the aggregation of organisms. From this stage life has evolved to greater independence of close proximity; survival values accrue then from groupings tropistically produced—individuals collected in response to common environmental conditions. In the final stage, individuals show minimum reactions as separate units and respond mainly as members of a group. As a result of the working of the two principles of the struggle for existence and of cooperation, and through a process of emergent evolution, man has developed social groups.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

623. Bussard, C. De la psychologie zoologique à la zoo-sociologie expérimentale. (From zoological psychology to experimental zoo-sociology.) *Rev. scient.*, 1931, 69, 331-338.—The author has made an apparatus which is run by machinery and is entirely automatic, permitting the study of the training of animals for any kind of work and, in particular, for simple industrial tasks. He hopes that groups of animals will some day be substituted for men in the simpler industrial tasks for which automatic machinery has not yet been utilized, such as classifying objects and waste products according to color, thickness, etc.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

624. Gemelli, A., & Pastori, G. Sulla rieducabilità di animali scerebrati. (Concerning the re-

educability of decerebrate animals.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuors*, 1931, 6, 565-577.—The experimenters set themselves the problem of finding out whether it was possible to re-educate animals which had had the cortex almost entirely removed. After a few preliminary experiments with pigeons, hens were selected because of their greater capability of resistance. Before the operation, they were taught to peck grains from a box of one particular color among boxes of several colors. When, after the operation, the hens began to peck again, there was a preference for the color in which they had been practiced. After 8 days' practice the animals showed noteworthy improvement, but their accomplishment still remained inferior to their pre-operation success. They carried out the problem first after a 15-16-hour fast and the number of errors, even in a simple task, was large.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

625. Heilbronn, A. *Liebespiele der Thiere*. (Love play of animals.) Berlin: Brehm-Verlag, 1931. RM. 15.—This book gives a representation of the customs of courtship in the animal kingdom. Interpretations are offered to enrich our understanding of genetic psychology and the comparative psychology of sex.—*M. Marcuse*.

626. Jammes, L. *Sur le comportement, au lac d'Orédon, de la truite commune en fonction des agents thermique et nutritif*. (On the behavior of the common trout in the Lake of Oredon in respect to the function of thermal and nutritive agents.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1482-1485.—During June, July, and the first part of August when the temperature of the water varies very little and the aerial fauna are abundant, the trout comes to the surface of the water and avidly pursues his prey. In August, in places where the surface of the lake is subjected to greater thermal changes, the trout persists in his movements of ascent and descent but ignores nourishment. From his observations, the author concludes that there is no appreciable connection between the ascending and descending movements of the trout and the conditions of the aerial or aquatic fauna, but that there is a correlation between the movements of the fish and thermal changes. The surface of contact between the aerial and aquatic environments forms a plane under which slow variations of a slight amplitude are produced. The trout changes his position below this plane so as to remain in the layers in which the temperature is most favorable (12°), and there he feeds. He will not feed in places where the temperature of the air or of the water varies too greatly from this optimal degree and thus diminishes the activity of his digestive functions.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

627. Nissen, H. W. *A field study of the chimpanzee*. *Comp. Psychol. Monog.*, 1931, 8, No. 1. Pp. vi + 122.—The author presents the results and conclusions from several months of field observation in French Guinea; the account is fully illustrated by the best of the photographs taken and by selections from the notes taken upon the ground. Sections are

given on activity, nesting, food, and social behavior. Foreword by R. M. Yerkes.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

628. Portier, P. *Localisation de la sensibilité chez les insectes et en particulier chez les Lépidoptères*. (The localization of sensitivity in insects and in Lepidoptera in particular.) *Ann. de physiol.*, 1931, 7, 1-12.—Results from the author's experiments show that the reactions of a decapitated insect or of one deprived of its cerebroid ganglia are very different from the reactions of the lower vertebrates when decerebrated. The experiments consisted in a slow, progressive raising of temperature and in the use of convulsive poisons. The results from these two tests led the author to conclude that in the vertebrates the phenomena of conscious sensitivity are located in the brain, while in insects these phenomena are located in all the ganglia, that is, equally in the cerebroid and in the ventral chain ganglia. A decapitated insect conserves its conscious sensitivity and acts accordingly.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

629. Rochon-Duvigneaud, —. *Les yeux des reptiles*. (Eyes of reptiles.) *Bull. mus.*, 1931, 3, 399-422.—The eyes of all vertebrates possess certain common general macroscopic characteristics, but reptiles have certain microscopic characteristics which are generally not understood, i.e., characteristics of optical adaptation. The vitreous choroid lamina and the internal limits of the retina make the eyes an apparatus possessing very precise refraction. The author studies these characteristics in different species of reptiles. He reviews the modifications of diurnal and nocturnal twilight types and endeavors to find out to what extent olfaction and audition inform reptiles of the presence at a distance of their prey. He points out, however, that vision only is a precise direction sense, aiding the animal to arrive at its coveted food.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

630. Valette, M. *Les dispositifs vaso-sensoriels spécialisés chez quelques mammifères*. (Specialized vaso-sensory systems in certain mammals.) *Arch. d'anat., d'histol., et d'embryol.*, 1931, 13, 281-360.—This article, which includes 21 figures in the text and 6 additional plates, is an analytic study of the organs of vision, smell, touch, and taste. The author shows that the majority of sense organs which are either clearly specialized or localized are provided with functional vascular systems, and she believes that to these systems should be attributed the important function of regulating the optimal temperature for the specialized nerve zones to which they are joined. There is a bibliography of approximately 100 titles.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

631. Verlaine, L. *L'âme des bêtes. Quelques pages d'histoire*. (The soul of animals. Certain pages of history.) Paris: Alcan, 1931. Pp. 202. 25 fr.—This volume is the first of a series of studies in animal psychology wherein the author aims to outline a philosophy of biology on the objective basis of discoveries made in the last half century. He discusses the evolution of ideas in zoological psychology

from antiquity up to the nineteenth century. I. Antiquity: the beginnings of comparative psychology, the search for the soul or the universal principle in the efficient causes of natural phenomena; the Aristotelian soul and the final cause or entelechy; the end of antiquity; the naturalists and animal psychology. II. The middle ages: scientific culture, natural sciences, and the struggle for liberty of thought; the psychology of Thomas Aquinas; neothomism and the religious dogma of instinct; the final cause and the psychological automatism of animal activity. III. Modern times. The 16th century: the renaissance of Aristotelian zoology. The 17th century: the renaissance of physiology and the tenacity of old biblical beliefs. The 18th century: the precursors of transformism. The 19th century: outline of the evolution of ideas in natural sciences and biology; the progress of experimental psychology; the great schools of comparative psychology; the conceptions of naturalists in relation to instinct and intelligence in animals; the creationist doctrines, anthropomorphism, and evolutionism or transformism. The 20th century: the triumph of natural sciences and of experimentation in comparative psychology, and the renaissance of the philosophy of nature. There are footnotes but there is no bibliography.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

632. Verrier, M. L. Sur les fonctions sensorielles du poisson-chat (*Ameiurus nebulosus* Lesueur). (On the sensory functions of the catfish, *Ameiurus nebulosus* Lesueur.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1052-1054.—The gustatory and tactile sensations govern the behavior of this fish, but the other sensory organs remain normally developed although they are functionally less active.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

633. Verrier, M. L. Sur la suppression de la chaîne des osselets de Weber et de la vessie natatoire chez les Téléostéens. (On the suppression of the Weberian ossicles and the swimming-bladder in Teleostei.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1485-1487.—The Weberian chain, which is composed of four ossicles placed between the swimming-bladder and the ear, has been considered as an organ regulating locomotion and equilibrium in the fish. The ossicles transmit to the central nervous system through the intermediation of the ear those stimuli which are due to variations in the volume of the swimming-bladder. The author experimented with fish in which this chain had been isolated from the swimming-bladder and in which the latter no longer existed. He found that the reactions were identical with those of normal fish, and he concludes that the Weberian chain of ossicles and the swimming bladder do not work independently and should not have the preponderant rôle in determining equilibrium and vertical displacement attributed to them.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

634. Viaud, G. Note sur la structure, la physiologie et l'acuité visuelle de l'oeil composé de l'abeille ouvrière. (A note on the structure, physiology, and visual acuity of the composite eye of the worker bee.)

C. r. Soc. biol., 1931, 108, 47-50.—The visual acuity of the composite eye depends on three factors: the length of the radius of curvature, the diameter of the corneoles, and the selective power of the ommatidium determined by the greatest incidence at which the stimulating rays can fall (the idea of the ommatidial field).—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

635. Warden, O. J., & Diamond, S. A preliminary study of the effect of delayed punishment on learning in the white rat. *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 455-462.—After preliminary adaptation training, rats were trained to take the right turn in a simple Y-maze until a common degree of mastery was reached. They were then divided into five groups, and trained now to take the left turn under the following conditions of delay of punishment (electric shock): no delay, 4 seconds, 8 seconds, 12 seconds, and 20 seconds. Results show that a delay as short as 4 seconds lowers the value of the punishment remarkably, and that there is a general tendency to decrease of this value with increase of the interval. The more general conclusion follows that determinations of the relative value of reward and punishment cannot be made unless the temporal factor for both be equalized.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

636. Warden, O. J., & Fox, F. R. The factor of general orientation in maze learning in the white rat. *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 469-478.—(1) Animals were trained on a five-cul-de-sac Warner-Warden maze; after which they were forced to re-learn it under various altered conditions: (A) rotation of maze, (B and C) rotation of both maze and living cage, (D) maze rotated after over-learning, (E) dizziness induced in animal by revolutions in a drum, (F) rotation plus dizziness. The influence of rotation of maze alone was not significantly reduced by rotation of both maze and cage; the disturbance in maze running produced by dizziness was about the same as by maze rotation; and a general orientation tendency set up during initial training was apparently evidenced by the character of cul-de-sac errors in re-learning. (2) Animals were trained on a modified Y-maze, and then given one trial with the turns reversed. Only 2 of the 16 rats made the false turn, showing small evidence of a general orientation carried over. (3) To determine whether rats could learn to turn consistently to the north, four were tested in a simple T-maze in which the north-south position of food box was varied irregularly. Negative results were obtained.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

EVOLUTION AND HEREDITY

637. Bluhm, A. Darf die Erbllichkeit der Alkoholschäden als bewiesen gelten? (Can the inheritance of damage due to alcohol be held to be definitely established?) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 145-151.—There is danger of exceeding our facts in interpreting our present knowledge on this question. More research along biological lines is needed.—*H. Marshall* (Stanford).

638. Freeman, R. A. Segregation of the fit. *Eug. Rev.*, 1931, 23, 207-213.—A plea for positive eugenics in the form of a voluntary league of eugenicists united for mutual help in safeguarding their children's future.—B. S. Burks (Bureau of Child Welfare, Pasadena City Schools).

639. Komai, T., & Fukuoka, G. A set of dichorionic identical triplets. *J. Hered.*, 1931, 22, 233-243.—A set of girl triplets born in 1919 is described. Fetal membranes show clearly that the triplets were dichorionic, yet there are strong evidences for their monozygosity in their physical and mental features, including palm and sole prints which are as similar as those ordinarily found in the most similar identical twins. Photographs are included.—B. S. Burks (Bureau of Child Welfare, Pasadena City Schools).

640. Lotka, A. J. The extinction of families. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 1931, 21, 377-380; 453-459.—Establishes a working connection between Watson's analytical formula and available statistical data.—D. B. Judd (Bureau of Standards).

641. Mallet, B. The social problem group. *Eug. Rev.*, 1931, 23, 203-206.—The proposal is made that the British Eugenics Society should devote itself during 1932 to studies of the social problem group with voluntary sterilization of members of this group as the ultimate goal. The social problem group, as defined by the Mental Deficiency Committee, consists of socially inefficient group of families containing mental defectives of the primary amentia type.—B. S. Burks (Bureau of Child Welfare, Pasadena City Schools).

642. Popenoe, P. Education and eugenics. *J. Hered.*, 1931, 22, 217-220.—Supervision of the mentally unfit after they leave school would probably pay for itself in the prevention of delinquency. Scholarship aids to superior college students should be in the form of outright gifts, in the interests of eugenics. Selection of teachers should depend upon suitable personality and successful family experience more than upon formal education. Marriage counsel bureau should provide young people with the help necessary to make their marriages successful.—B. S. Burks (Bureau of Child Welfare, Pasadena City Schools).

643. Willoughby, R. B. Homogamy in fertility. *Eug. Rev.*, 1931, 23, 223-229.—Five modern and two historical populations were examined. The two historical populations show almost complete absence of homogamy in fertility during the 18th and 19th centuries, although the traces that are shown are positive. Of the modern populations, all of which are drawn from the class sending children to colleges, homogamy correlations vary between .13 and .30 or greater. The tendency appears to be more marked in the superior economic groups.—B. S. Burks (Bureau of Child Welfare, Pasadena City Schools).

[See also abstracts 730, 739.]

SPECIAL MENTAL CONDITIONS

644. Beltran, J. R. La psychanalyse en criminologie. (Psychoanalysis in criminology.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 487-507.—The detailed analysis of a male homicide, who shot his male employer, reveals a sexual complex, a complex of suggestion, and a homicidal complex. This last is a manifestation of the Oedipus complex, and shows a particularly varied development, predominantly narcissistic. There is marked regression of the libido; and all the organic stigmata of degeneracy are present.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

645. Bhattacharyya, H. D. The psychological basis of personal identity. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1931, 6, 83-104.—Since time immemorial thinkers of India, Greece, and other civilized countries have speculated upon the nature and basis of personal identity. While personality may change, a man's sense of personal identity remains unaltered. A man is continuous with his past self, and is so treated by the world at large. Even secondary personalities possess their sense of continuity, and in hysterical catalepsy thought tends to assume the form of personal consciousness and develop a memory. This sense of continuity is the only basis of one's own personal identification. In multiple personalities, the unitary self is disintegrated, and the sense of continuity is lost. What then is it that marks off the well-knit personality from disintegration? The organic consciousness theory of Ribot, which is in line with the concepts of Wundt, James and Janet, meets Hume's demand of an unchanging experience as an explanation of personal identity, along with Leibnitz's doctrine of the indiscernibles. There is substantial truth in the contention that personal identity is an affair of memory, i.e., of resuscitation and recognition, and the writer of this article argues at some length the pros and cons of the organic sense theory. Secondary and dissociated personalities offer some difficulties, but not insurmountable ones. Following Ribot, this writer finds the additional factor of the affective life as providing the solder to cement together the memory states and link them up into a continuous personality. In the words of Cory, "the solidarity of a life is due, primarily, to its emotional concord," and this thesis is developed at some length. The paper ends with a speculation, from this viewpoint, on the disembodied spirit at death.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Normal School).

646. Bonaparte, M. Le soixante-quinzième anniversaire de Freud. (Freud's seventy-fifth birthday anniversary.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 426-427.—A brief summary of Freud's major publications translated into French.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

647. Brill, A. A. Poetry as an oral outlet. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 357-378.—The author follows out verbal expressions of a rhythmic nature in the primitive and the insane and finds similar mechanisms to those found in his patients of poetic talent.

He claims that all of the latter showed definite oral erotic fixations and their neuroses represented oral regressions. An examination of the foremost poets gives evidence of the existence of distinct oral erotic manifestations in their expression.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

648. Davis, L. W., & Husband, R. W. A study of hypnotic susceptibility in relation to personality traits. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 175-182. —This paper has been devoted to a study of the relation of various personality traits, as measured by several well-known tests, to hypnotic susceptibility as measured upon a specially devised scale. 55 subjects were used in the experiment, 25 women and 30 men. It was found that 43% were susceptible to the medium and deep trance states, while 29% fell into somnambulistic trances. No significant sex differences in susceptibility were observed. A correlation of .34 between susceptibility and intelligence was obtained. No other correlation, except possibly one of .23 between susceptibility and introversion in women, had any significance. Tabular results showed that there was a distinct sex difference in the relation of affectivity to intelligence: it was positively correlated with intelligence with men, but negatively with women. The study tended to refute claims of Janet that susceptibility to hypnosis is dependent upon neurotic traits. The Freudian assumption, that sexuality is related to susceptibility, likewise furnished negative results. The claim of the Nancy school that hypnosis is simply a matter of suggestibility was studied, but with indifferent results.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

649. Deutsch, H. *Névrose hystérique de destinée*. (The hysterical "destiny" neurosis.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 472-486.—Translated from the German by G. Parcheminey and H. Hoesli. (See IV: 3443.)—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

650. Droba, D. D. Effect of various factors on militarism-pacifism. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 141-153.—1000 students marked the scale measuring militarism-pacifism or attitudes toward war and peace. According to the results from the scale, education is influential in modifying attitudes in the direction of pacifism. Older students tended to be more favorable towards peace. Men were slightly more militaristic than women. Neither intelligence nor neurotic scores correlated with militarism-pacifism. Students interested in the exact sciences appeared less pacifistic than students interested in the social sciences. Socialists are more in favor of peace than either Republicans or Democrats. Catholics and Lutherans were on the average the most militaristic churches of the 10 compared. War service seemed to influence men in the militaristic direction. A tendency was found for students of mixed and foreign parentage to be more pacifistic than students of American parentage.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

651. Freedman, B. Italo Svevo: a psychoanalytical novelist. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 434-438.—

Some psychoanalytical aspects of various of Svevo's works are discussed.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

652. Gibson, C. F. Concerning color. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 413-425.—A discussion by a negro of the influence exerted on the mental attitudes and personalities of the variously colored negroes by color. The author divides the shades into black, brown and pale, and shows the different effects of these. He finds that the brown make the most satisfactory adjustment, while the black and pale find it equally difficult but for different reasons.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

653. Groves, E. R. *Personality and social adjustment*. New York: Longmans, Green, 1931. Pp. xi + 353. \$2.00.—This revised edition differs from the first chiefly in the treatment of instinct. The term "instinct" is discarded for a concept of behavior as a composite built upon early childhood experiences. Since efficiency and happiness result largely from successful social adjustment, it is important that teachers and especially parents understand how to direct the development of a successful social personality. The three major interests (hunger, self-preservation, and sex), emotions, impulses, complexes and abnormalities, and family life are discussed from the standpoint of their social significance. This knowledge of "the new science of conduct" is essential to ability in individual diagnosis. "Individuality, thoroughly socialized, remains . . . the proper goal of democratic education." An appendix provides topics for classroom discussions and reports, and supplementary readings for each chapter.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

654. Herring, D. B. *Mind surgery*. Holyoke, Mass.: Elizabeth Towne Co., 1931. Pp. 112. \$1.00.—" . . . a method by which one may cut out mental complexes which produce negative and undesirable mental conditions. . . . It came as a climax of forty years study of the Four Gospels, and presents the Christ method of healing and demonstration."—*B. Casper* (Clark).

655. Hesnard, A. *Contribution à l'étude des phantasmes érotiques*. (A contribution to the study of erotic imagery.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 526-548.—Confined to the study of deliberately induced erotic imagery in adults. Considers: general characteristics; etiology; psychoanalytic clinical characteristics (with special reference to relations of erotic fantasy to actual erotic behavior); classification of fantasies (sadistic, masochistic, exhibitionistic, scopophilic, fetishistic, and homosexual); and their psychoanalytic mechanisms. From the point of view of diagnosis these fantasies are of great significance.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

656. Hess, W. B. *Le sommeil*. (Sleep.) *C. r. Soc. biol.*, 1931, 107, 1333-1365.—The problem is formulated. After giving a historical review, the author expounds his personal theory in regard to the mechanism and the nature of sleep. He considers

the phenomenon to be a manifestation of the activity of the vegetative nervous system, admitting that the organs of the cerebrospinal nervous system are subject to this regulatory function of the vegetative nervous system. The mechanism would be of a reflex type. The effect would be determined by the end towards which the functions of the parasympathetic system tend. The author gives the experimental results from his work on sleep caused in cats by intracerebral electrical stimuli of a weak voltage. The results show that the localization of points of stimulation which were connected with the arousal of sleep was not confined to a narrowly circumscribed surface; however, none of these points were far from the medial region, and all the points which caused very profound sleep were found in the lower part of the brain. A short bibliography is given.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

657. Heynemann, M. *Ein Fall von Lebensangst in individualpsychologischer Behandlung.* (A case of a life fear and its treatment by individual psychology.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1931, 3, 220-227.—The case of a nineteen-year-old girl who failed to pass the kindergarten-seminar examination is taken for diagnostic study. Repressive influences of childhood were studied, and the present behavior patterns of withdrawal from others and from conversation of any kind, and of retirement within herself, were traced to these causes. Fears were uncovered. Remedial steps taken involved advice to parents to withdraw their domination, to give a stated allowance, and to develop responsibility. Experiences in actual teaching positions were given the girl. Interest was aroused and success in the final examinations resulted. Individual freedom had been found.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

658. Jones, E. *Nightmare, witches, and devils.* New York: Norton, 1931. Pp. 374. \$4.00.—Part I, *Pathology of the Nightmare*, appeared in the *American Journal of Insanity* in 1910. Parts II and IV are translations from *Der Alptraum in seiner Beziehung zu gewissen Formen des mittelalterlichen Aberglaubens*, originally published in 1912. Part III, *The Mare and the Mara: a Psycho-Analytical Contribution to Etymology*, was in course of preparation at the outbreak of the War, but has been laid aside till now. The principal theme is that the nightmare is the expression of the deepest mental conflict, viz., that concerning incest desires and their repression. Werewolves, devils, vampires, incubi, witches, etc., are closely related manifestations of dread and terror at primitive Oedipus material. The roots *mara* (crusher) and *mare* (horse) were originally distinct, but have become assimilated under the influence of the peculiar availability of the horse as a sexual symbol.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

659. Jones, E. *La crainte, la culpabilité, la haine.* (Fear, guilt, and hate.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 454-471.—Translated from the English (See IV: 2552).—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

660. Erenger, R. G. *Variation in hypersuggestibility preceding, during and following the hypnotic trance.* *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 131-140.—More than half of the hypersuggestibility characteristic of the trance appears to have accumulated by the middle of the hypnotization period, which indicates a curve of negative acceleration. There is some indication of a variation of hypersuggestibility during the course of a 10-minute quiet trance. The curve shows two maximum points which appear respectively at 1 and 10 minutes after the onset of the trance. Upon the termination of the trance, and provided the trance has not been too long, the curve shows a clear persistence in hypersuggestibility amounting to about 50% of the trance-state value. The minimum value occurs approximately two minutes after the termination of the trance. There ensues an increase up to the 6- or 7-minute period which is followed by a gradual decrease, presumably until the pre-trance level is reached. Four subjects were used for the experiment.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

661. Laforgue, R. *Remarques sur l'érotisation des relations sociales de l'homme.* (Observations on the erotization of the social relations of man.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 566-588.—A cursory study of the comparative history of man reveals a gradual development, interpretable in terms of psychoanalytic dynamics, from the infantile sado-masochistic social behavior of the primitive savage, through the anal-erotic social conditions of the middle ages with their subordination to authority, to the modern scientific era developing a somewhat more adult form of social behavior in which the individual responds no longer to external authority but to authority self-imposed. A brief comparison of the relative stages of maturity reached by France and Germany is made.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

662. Levi Bianchini, M. *Alcoolismo e proibizionismo nella psicopatologia sociale.* (Alcoholism and prohibition in social pathology.) *Arch. gen. di neur. psich. e psicoanal.*, 1931, 12, 46.—The author declares war against the use of wine and alcohol in general. He demands moral propaganda and good and severe legislation. Alcoholics must be first reprimanded, then interned in a common hospital, then in an asylum, and, when the diagnosis of chronic alcoholism has been made, the person should be sterilized.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

663. Maag, P. *Psychoanalyse und seelische Wirklichkeit.* (Psychoanalysis and psychic reality.) Munich: Lehmann, 1931. RM. 8.—The author undertakes a very inclusive criticism of the Freudian theory. It is Freud's *Weltanschauung* which brings this author into opposition to psychoanalysis. Since the book is obviously intended to be wholly honest, and strives after factual goals, it is evident that this affective basis for choice of material and the criticisms arising therefrom is not known to the author. Maag also declares as the basis for his factual psychology the thesis "Everything psychic is con-

scious." He accepts as predisposing factors for a neurosis pollutions, masturbation, and "of course the abuses of normal sexual practice," but "never, on the contrary, sexual abstinence."—*M. Marcuse*.

664. Manyà, J. B. *Psico-fisiologia del talent*. (Psycho-physiology of talent.) *Criterion*, 1930, 7, 5-27.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

665. Schmitz, O. A. H. *Vom Werdegang unseres Ichs*. (The development of our ego.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1931, 3, 193-206.—Primitive man was objective, concerning himself little with the ego. Psychology dealt with the idea objectively, and so failed to sense the ego itself. Study of man as an entity began with anthropology during the Renaissance. Consciousness of self is historically inseparable from consciousness of sin. More recently consciousness of self comes with release from authority. There is a close relationship between religion and self-discovery. Unveiling of the subconscious has helped much to clarify idea of self. The recognition of the alter is likewise influential in recognition of self. The real individualist is not ego-minded but universal-minded; he sees self in relation to all.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

666. Seelenfreund, B. *Fliegen und Sexualfunktion*. (Flying and the sex function.) *Zsch. f. Sexwiss. u. Sex-pol.*, 1931, 28, 197-198.—The fact that flying dreams are followed by orgasms presupposes a relationship between that little known organ, the labyrinth, and the sex organs. Ancient religions frequently endow the phallic symbol with wings, and the bird is an accepted vulgar symbol for coitus. Recently it has been stated that aviators find flying sexually exciting. This is especially true of war aviators. Most individuals who fly as passengers find the experience pleasant, and wish to repeat it. One patient reported that after flying he swooned, and had an erotic dream. On the other hand, turning tests in a chair produce no such sensations, either in patients with sound or impaired labyrinthine function.—*H. Marshall* (Stanford).

667. Sigg-Boeddinghaus, M. *Die praktische Verwendbarkeit der Traumanalyse von C. G. Jung*. (The practical application of the dream analysis of C. G. Jung.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1931, 3, 207-210.—Jung claims that the subconscious conflicts may seriously disturb the mental balance, if not raised to the conscious level for control. The physician knows that the subconscious has large influence on the sick. Efforts need to be made to assimilate the subconscious with the higher consciousness. The article suggests the use that can be made by physicians of the dream life of the patient.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

668. Stekel, W. *Ciò che mi separa da Freud*. (How I differ from Freud.) *Arch. gen. e ur. psich. e psicanal.*, 1931, 12, 8-15.—Stekel does not believe in the libido theory and in the necessity of an original trauma for the genesis of a psychoneurosis. He believes that the latter originates in psychic conflict

which must be sought without preconceptions and dogmas. He thinks the Freudian therapeutic method passive, and prefers an active method, essentially through the intuition of the physician. He does not give as much emphasis to the idea of the unconscious as does Freud. He admits the importance of the interpretation of dreams, following an original method. He does not believe in the castration complex. Psychoanalytic therapy should not last longer than four months. Freud is a very great man, but his therapy is too dogmatic.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

669. Stekel, W., & Frohman, B. S. *Analysis of a key dream*. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 379-393.—An analysis of a key dream (a dream centered about the vital life conflict) the interpretation of which makes it possible to get at the root of the difficulty in a comparatively short time. Twelve rules of value in the analysis of key dreams are given.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

670. Sward, K. *Temperament and religious experience*. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 374-396.—This paper reports the results obtained from 80 students in a Roman Catholic seminary who rated themselves on the Heidebreder scales for "introversion" and "inferiority complex." The ratings for introversion were markedly different from those obtained from college students, professors, and business men, indicating greater introversion among the seminary students. The results indicate the presence of the inferiority attitude also to a greater extent, but they are not so consistent and show the influence of several disturbing factors. The writer believes that these results confirm the views of James and Leuba that persons of an emotional type are peculiarly subject to religious experience.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

671. Thompson, C. M. "Dutiful child" resistance. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 426-433.—A special kind of resistance in patients during analysis is described by the author. It is one in which, though considerable material is uncovered, no change in symptoms occurs, nor does the analyst seem to figure in the picture. The author believes that it may be traced back to a "dutiful child" attitude in which there is an important lack of love in the earliest dependency situation as was found in the two cases reported. The mother was conscientious but not tender. This resulted in a state of doubt and insecurity in the child's mind. The child could not turn to the father, for in each case he was a terrifying factor. The child therefore was thrown back on the mother and her pseudo-love. In the analytic situation, where the patient is completely dependent for security on the analyst, the "dutiful child" attitude is often a reaction to the conscious or unconscious insincerity in the attitude of the analyst, if it is not found in the traumatic significance of insincerity to the patient.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

672. Tietjens, E. *Desuggestion for the attainment of health, happiness, and success*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1931. Pp. 593. 18/—Ill health, unhappiness and lack of success are all due to fads and

fancies nourished by suggestion. These must be got rid of, and the author states at great length and with much vigor how he is convinced this may be done. The most disastrous fancy of all is that of free will, and this must be exorcised before anything can be done. Nearly all the major problems in the conduct of life are discussed. The terminology adopted is largely that of Richard Semon.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

673. White, R. K. The versatility of genius. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 460-489.—An attempt was made in this study to rate the versatility of the 300 eminent men of Cox's study *The Early Mental Traits of Three Hundred Geniuses*, and to determine whether there were characteristic groupings of abilities. The men were studied and rated on a point scale as to their ability in any of 23 different fields, exclusive of that in which they were eminent. A large preponderance of positive scores was found, indicating that these men possessed abilities outside their own field in excess of that found in the average college graduate. When these items were roughly classified into "interest" and "ability" items, the latter were found to be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total. When classified by their field of eminence, soldiers, artists and musicians were found to have a significantly lower range of interests than other professions. Four clusters of abilities appeared, of which the scientific and literary are the most distinct. To the former belong the scientists and mathematicians, as well as inventors and some philosophers. Their range of interests includes medicine, hand work, and to some degree, art. The latter includes poetry, novels and drama. Two other possible clusters may be called scholastic and administrative, respectively. There was no distinct esthetic type. The whole group, however, could probably be divided into verbal and non-verbal parts. The writer criticizes the method to some extent and suggests the necessity for studies of present-day men.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

674. Willoughby, R. R. The efficiency of short psychoanalyses. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 125-130.—The writer presents estimates of degree of improvement on 16 cases seen by him for short analyses, the minimum set arbitrarily at five hours. The process of cure consists of progressive loosening of energy attachments to the self and making them available for re-attachment to external objects.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

[See also abstracts 603, 609, 621, 756, 760, 786, 916, 917.]

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

675. Abely, P. La mélancolie pancréatique; d'une forme fréquente de la mélancolie d'involution. (Pancreatic melancholia; concerning a common variety of involutional melancholia.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 300-311.—Offers evidence on 16 cases to support the thesis that a deficiency of pancreatic hormone secretions might operate as a special factor in

the etiology of certain forms of involutional melancholia. The biologic syndrome of pancreatic melancholia, the mental syndrome, and the effects of treatment are discussed in some detail. Vagatonine (Santenone) seems to be especially efficacious.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

676. Abraham, F. Genitalumwandlung an zwei männlichen Transvestiten. (Genital alteration in two male transvestites.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 223-226.—Two homosexual men have submitted to operations in which they were castrated, the penis was removed, and an artificial vagina was formed. In the one case of long enough standing, secondary sexual characteristics of the female have replaced those of the male. The operations were performed in order to save the patients from unpleasant consequences of their transvestitism.—*H. Marshall* (Stanford).

677. Agostini, G. Turbe del carattere e reazioni sessuali in adulte affetto da encefalite epidemica cronica. (Troubles of character and sexual reactions in an adult affected by chronic epidemic encephalitis.) *Ann. de l'osp. de Perugia*, 1931, 25, 61-78.—The author describes a case of chronic epidemic encephalitis, exhibiting character disturbances and sexual reactions in an adult. Encephalitis attacked the patient at the age of 28; character disturbances appeared at 35, together with pronounced erotism, which culminated in an attack on his ten-year-old daughter, for which he is to undergo trial. The author discusses the case, with anatomical-clinical and medico-legal conclusions.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

678. Aldrich, C. G., & Doll, E. A. Problem solving among idiots: the use of implements. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 306-336.—This study represents the application of four problem-solving tests, similar to those previously used by Köhler with apes and Alpert with preschool children, to idiots with an average mental age of 2 to 3 years. The tests all involved the use of a tool in the form of a hooked stick to gain for the subject the desired object, cookie or ball, which was placed in the center of a cage. The simpler tests were solved by all except the poorest subject, while the more difficult ones, involving either joining two sticks or the use of a second stick to obtain the first one, were solved only by the superior portion of the test group, all of about 3 years in mental age. Considerable difference between the individuals appeared in temperament and susceptibility to distraction, markedly modifying the quantitative results. The idiots showed the same sudden drop in the learning curve and characteristic visual solution which Köhler and Alpert accept as evidence of "insight." The writers are unwilling to make any conclusion, however, in the present case concerning the nature of the learning process.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

679. [Anon.] The psychology of accident neuroses. *Lancet*, 1931, 320, 87.—The view is expressed that in many cases the continued payment of com-

pensation results in the continuation of a traumatic neurasthenia.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

680. **Berry, R. J. A., & Gordon, R. G.** The mental defective: a problem in social inefficiency. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill, 1931. Pp. xiii + 225. \$2.50.—This book is written primarily from the medical standpoint. The purpose of the authors has been to epitomize in "a small popular work" for the general reader and for the medical man who is not a specialist in brain physiology recent achievements made in the study of mental deficiency and the "underlying under-development of the growing brain." To that end the first chapter and the last two are devoted to an interpretation of the social aspects of the problem and the remaining five to the physical basis of mental defect. The authors regard as axiomatic the propositions that "mental deficiency depends on an insufficiency of brain cells," which insufficiency "can be recognized without difficulty by trained persons"; that since training may easily be acquired "there is no reason why mistakes in diagnosis should occur," that "if there are not enough brain cells inside a person's skull by the age of eleven years . . . no human power can put them there, and such an individual can never be classed as normal, but will remain the defective he is"; that since "mental defect cannot be cured it must be endured"; and that the "endurance should be as pleasant and profitable as possible, for both the individual and the community, and should cost the nation as little as possible."—*M. A. Merrill* (Stanford).

681. **Bleckwenn, W. J.** Narcosis in neuro-psychiatric conditions. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1930, 95, 1168.—Narcosis, or drug-produced sleep, was induced in certain psychotic patients by the administration of sodium iso-amylethyl barbiturate. Cases of manic-depressive psychosis, schizophrenia, psychoneurosis, and epilepsy all responded very favorably to treatment by periodic narcosis.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

682. **Bosch, G.** Algunas consideraciones de orden psiquiátrico. (Some aspects of psychiatry.) *Bol. del inst. psiquiát.*, 1930, 2, 181-187.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

683. **Bosch, G.** La locura en la República Argentina. (Lunacy in Argentina.) *Bol. del inst. psiquiát.*, 1931, 3, 1-22.—Mental disease is on the increase in every civilized country. The author discusses some of the developments in the history of care of the mentally deranged. The author notes the inadequacies apparent in the facilities of Argentina for the treatment of these cases.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

684. **Capgras, J.** Le délire d'interprétation hyposthénique, délire de supposition. (The hyposthenic delusion of interpretation, or delusion of supposition.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 272-299.—Illustrating his thesis by extensive reference to autobiographies, especially that of Rousseau, the author suggests that one form of paranoid psychosis is that of

the "persecuted melancholic," typically asthenic, whose differentiating characteristics are suspicion and doubt, timidity mixed with ideas of grandeur, self-accusation, abulia, and humility mixed with pride and ambition—essentially an ever-present conflict between megalomania and melancholia. It is a sort of mixed type between psychasthenia and paranoia. It is to be differentiated from the paranoia of persecution on the one hand and the paranoia of grandeur on the other. Its outstanding characteristic is perpetual uncertainty and doubt.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

685. **Chavigny, M.** Un cas d'homosexualité féminine. (A case of feminine homosexuality.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 37-41.—A case history is given of a woman 39 years old who had never had sexual relations with a man, but was constantly giving up good positions to be with another woman. Cases of feminine homosexuality come to medico-legal authorities much less often than masculine homosexuality. The treatment of such women is primarily to convince them that they are no more criminals than the physically malformed, but are merely suffering from a psychical congenital malformation.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

686. **Chavigny, M.** Deux cas de suicide accidentel (les anomalies du sens génital). (Two cases of accidental suicide (anomalies of the genital sense).) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 79-81.—The two persons who were the victims, up until that time had been considered absolutely normal, yet through very unusual sexual perversions the accidental suicide resulted (one being electrocuted and the other hanged).—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

687. **Claude, H., & Baruk, H.** Schizophrénie et tumeur cérébrale. (Schizophrenia and cerebral tumor.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 11-20.—This article is concerned with behavior and character difficulties of the schizophrenic type in the course of the evolution of a growth in the left temporal lobe. The case history shows the patient at the clinic in disordered attire, with an aspect of fatigue, who complained of his work, patrons, society, etc. He was both hostile and anxious, having a presentiment that he was very ill. In less than a month after the case arrived he fell into a coma and died. In the autopsy the tumor was found and its extent is given. From childhood there had been character difficulties, with social adaptation becoming more and more difficult with increase in years. In cerebral tumor the psychic disturbances show themselves in irritability, anxiety, depression, and presentiment of death.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

688. **Courbon, P.** Incontinence mentale sénile et réactions mystificatrices de défense de l'entourage. (Senile mental incontinence and defensive persecution of the servants.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 58-64.—The case history is given of a 72-year-old woman who could not control her tongue or gestures. After her husband and daughter died, she could not

keep servants. She made complaints to the police about the servants and other people. These were proved groundless, and she refused to sign the complaints. This type of conduct is described as senile mental incontinence rather than as impulsiveness. The servants were apparently so annoyed by her that they made her appear hallucinated in order to have her placed in an institution.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

689. Courbon, P., & Mondain, —. Schizophrénie par hérédité précoce chez une mère et ses trois enfants. (Schizophrenia by precessive heredity in a mother and her three children.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 133-140.—The authors consider that this family presents two noteworthy characteristics: all four exhibited the same disturbance based on a delirious mental automatism, and the disturbances appeared successively in each of the three children and finally in the mother. Autism was present in all the cases. Abiotrophy and not inflammation was involved. This is an excellent example of precessive heredity as defined by Logre and Henyer.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

690. Courtois, A., & Mareschal, P. Séquelles psychiques de la maladie de Heine-Mélin. Syndrome de démence précoce. (Psychic sequels of the Heine-Mélin illness. The syndrome of dementia praecox.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 67-71.—“All infectious diseases can, without doubt, present cerebral complications (typhoid, diphtheria, rheumatism, grippe, puerperal infection, eruptive fevers). The cases which are not fatal can evolve toward a complete cure or leave psychic sequels and often neurological variables. They offer a different symptomatology varying with the virus, the intensity of the cerebral attack, and the age when the brain was affected.” Aside from these infections which accidentally affect the nervous system, there are those which attack selectively, the brain and its envelopes. The sick are sometimes arrested in their intellectual development at the age at which they were attacked, and often perversions are added. The existence of an encephalitis in the course of the sickness of Heine-Mélin, although quite rare, is proved by certain neurological symptoms. It seems that until lately attention has not been attracted to the mental troubles which follow several years after the sickness of Heine-Mélin during infancy and which are being considered a sequel to the disease. The case given in this article shows the mental disorders following without interruption. A girl of 18 years who when seven suffered from the disease, was affected from that time by lack of mental development. Little by little character difficulties crept in until at 13 the least opposition provoked violent anger and attack. Later, periods of inertia, immobility, emotional indifference followed by periods of extreme activity appeared. Violence, ideas of persecution, and eroticism then appeared.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

691. Crane, H. W. The limitations of psychometrics in clinical practice. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 199-202.—Qualitative data, such as

may be secured by noting in detail not only the responses of the patient to each test situation, but also any other behavior accompanying the presentation of such test material, is of equal, if not greater, importance than the mere quantitative findings resulting from the general use of the psychometric tests. Illustrated with cases.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

692. Davies, A. E. What is abnormal psychology? *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 117-124.—Abnormal psychology is the scientific study of the mental pathology that underlies the symptomatology of psychiatric diseases. It is general when the symptoms studied are common to a number of diseases; and special, when the symptoms studied are idiopathic to particular diseases.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

693. Davies, E., & Richards, T. W. The psychological manifestations of post-choreic conditions as shown in five case studies. *Psychol. Clin.*, 1931, 20, 129-153.—Five cases are described in considerable detail. Though they differed markedly from each other, some common tendencies are noted: low resistance to disease, likelihood of relapse, excitement or strain in the mental life, restlessness, emotional instability, sensitivity to criticism, peevishness, listlessness, and mental irritability. The author emphasizes the importance of the psychic features of chorea as compared with the motor manifestations, and points out that unless the medical history of post-choreic cases is taken seriously into account by teachers and parents there is great danger of relapse.—*J. T. Metcalf* (Vermont).

694. De Morsier, —. La mécanique des hallucinations. (The mechanism of hallucinations.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 365-389.—In reply to H. Claude, the author criticizes in detail, earlier and present hypotheses concerning the mechanism of hallucinations. He demonstrates that all, including the psychoanalytic theories espoused by Claude, have as their prototype the old classical “faculty psychology”—a process of explanation by means of synonym and metaphor. He recommends adherence to explanations based on the methods of experimental science, characteristic of modern physiology. Illustrative of findings attributable to this method of approach are: “the development of pseudo-hallucinations arising during the course of infections, intoxications, encephalic neoplasms, and intra-cranial hypertension; the existence of synesthesopathic deliria related to the onset of visceral neoplasms, and of parasthesias in the electric excitation of the post-rolandic zones; the experimental modification of hallucinations by hashish, mescaline, and temperature; the elective fixation of toxins on neuroses according to their chronaxies.”—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

695. Dennie, C. C. Familial neurosyphilis. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1571-1576.—58% of

syphilitic infants have some involvement of the central nervous system. In the older children the occurrence of neurosyphilis has dropped to 25% of the total number of children at this age who have syphilis. The type of neurosyphilitic involvement in the parent generally does not determine the form which the disease takes in the children. One exception to the above must be made in the case of tabes dorsalis. This type of disease is nearly always transmitted to the child. This seems to indicate that in tabes dorsalis a special neurotrophic strain of spirochaeta pallida is transmitted from the parents to the children.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

696. Desruelles, M., & Chiarli, A. Injections de sérum bromuré hypertonique dans les crises subintrantes d'épilepsie. (Injections of hypertonic bromide serum in subintrant attacks of epilepsy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 144-145.—Injections of a hypertonic bromide serum were made in cases of subintrant attacks of epilepsy in order to render more rapid the absorption of medication. Only two cases were treated, but the results obtained were undeniably more rapid than from any previous method of treatment.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

697. Desruelles, M., & Chiarli, A. Injections intraveineuses de sérum chloruré hypertonique dans les états toxi-infectieux graves qui accompagnent certaines maladies mentales. (Intravenous injections of hypertonic chloruretted serum in serious toxi-infectious conditions which accompany certain mental diseases.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 140-144.—In cases of mental confusion, mania, melancholia, and acute delirium there are sometimes found hypertoxic conditions which indicate a serious auto-infection of a gastro-intestinal origin, the symptoms being similar to those found in cases of intestinal obstruction. Therefore the authors tried the intravenous injection of hypertonic chloruretted serum as used by Gosset and certain American surgeons for intestinal obstruction. They treated five cases in all, finding immediate amelioration in four and a slight amelioration in the fifth. The method is not a treatment for mental diseases but a symptomatic treatment for toxic conditions which accompany and aggravate them. Detailed observations are given.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

698. Divry, —. Un cas d'hémianesthésie alterne. (A case of alternate hemianesthesia.) *J. de neur. et de psychiat.*, 1931, 31, 73-77.—The case history of a patient 72 years old who for seven years had been suffering from two distinct syndromes, a faciobrachial paresis on the left side and an alternate hemianesthesia of syringomyelitic type. The condition appeared after a mild, faint-like attack, without loss of consciousness; during the first months there had been general weakness and marked left-sided monoplegia. The author does not ascribe these two different sets of symptoms to the same lesion, but believes that the faciobrachial monoplegia is due to a cerebral, probably cortical or subcortical, lesion, while the alternate hemianesthesia can be explained only by a lesion in

the region of the brain stem. In view of the patient's age, of signs of vascular sclerosis and of the course of his illness, we probably have to deal with processes of arterio-sclerotic origin.—H. Sys (New York City).

699. Dupouy, R., & Courtois, A. Syndrome démentiel d'allure paralytique post-traumatique. La pseudo-paralyse générale traumatique. (Syndrome of post-paralytic seizure. General traumatic pseudo-paralysis.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 333-340.—Clinical study suggests that the small hemorrhages following after cranial injury, and their dissemination throughout the nervous system, suffice to provoke the progressive phenomena of sclerosis of the parenchyma, characteristic of this syndrome.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

700. Fattovich, G. Osservazioni capillaroscopiche negli epilettici. (Capillaroscopic observations on epileptics.) *Note e riv. di psich.*, 1931, 40, 47-62.—The author performed physiological and pharmacodynamic (with adrenalin and pilocarpin) researches upon several epileptics, and found a vasomotor diathesis in the subjects; the blood current in the capillaries is independent of arterial pressure, so that one may say that they possess a functional autonomy with regard to the center of circulation; the action of adrenalin and pilocarpin on the capillary vessels is very slight.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

701. Folly, M. Un cas de démence précoce chez un bon absent. Considérations sur les motifs invoqués par les bons absents. (A case of dementia praecox in an unexcused absentee. Consideration of the motives pleaded by unexcused absentees.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 235-238.—A case history is given of a man who failed to appear for his military medical examination. His only excuse was that he did not wish to interrupt his work. He proved to be a case of hebephrenic dementia praecox. The excuses given by the other absentees from this examination are also enumerated.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

702. Folly, M. Confusion mentale retardée après ictus émotif. Bégaiement émotionnel. (Delayed mental confusion after a sudden emotional shock. Emotional stammering.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 309-312.—A case history is given of a soldier who had an hallucination of a German soldier before him while on guard at the front. He became temporarily unconscious and later began to stammer. The stammering was cured during a few days' rest in a hospital.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

703. Fox, A. Amnesia parcial consecutiva a traumatismo del cráneo en un niño. (Partial amnesia following cranial traumatism in a child.) *Bol. del Inst. Psiquiátrico*, 1930, 2, 280-283.—A boy, aged nine years, of good inheritance, injured his head in a fall. No fracture of the skull was evident. The external wound was over the right parieto-occipital suture. Four months later he was unable to continue in school due to amnesia for previous school training. Improvement was shown over a period of

six months, when he was able to continue with his school tasks.—J. W. Nagge (Chicago).

704. Gullotta, S. *Esistono rapporti genetici fra funzioni respiratori e sindrome catatonica?* (Are there genetic relations between the respiratory function and the catatonic syndrome?) *Boll. soc. ital. psicol. sper.*, 1931, 6.—By making catatonics breathe a mixture of CO₂ and O₂ which contains up to 30-40% of CO₂, one can bring to the surface the catatonic symptoms (Lowenhof, Lorenz, Waters). Waters thinks that this may be an indirect consequence of the functional excitation of the respiratory centers determined by the CO₂, it being known (Galla, Mann, Marsh, Gullotta) that these centers are in a state of hypofunction in dementia praecox. The author tried to verify the value of this explanation by stimulating the respiratory centers with various drugs having a selective action (lobeline, enfliline). The effects on catatonias were negative. The action of the CO₂ is, then, not a function of its effect upon the respiratory centers.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

705. Hamel, J. *Notions de psycho-physiologie. Pathogénie des affections mentales.* (Notions concerning psycho-physiology. The pathogenies of mental affections.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 1-10.—Since in mental pathology the most apparent symptoms consist in psychic disorders, the language of psychology should be taken over by psychiatry. Neurology gives to psychiatry an anatomical and physiological basis. The relationship of general pathology to psychiatry is shown in the effect of disease (tuberculosis, syphilis, intoxication, etc.) upon the function of the brain. Psychiatry, as does psychology, proposes to study psychic phenomena. Also mental pathology is always from cerebral pathology, the brain being the organ of thought. But it is necessary to search for the original lesions either in the brain or in the organism as a whole. Therefore not only is neurology necessary, but also visceral pathology. The examination of a patient should consist of psychological, neurological, and general clinical examinations. Experimentation seems to show that the frontal lobe of man and the higher animals represents the necessary substratum for the most differentiated mental functions, but it also seems evident that the integration of all parts of the cortex is indispensable to the integration of intelligence. But psychic life is not made up of intellectual processes alone. It is in each instance modified by emotions and sentiments which impress upon it an affective tonality. The human organism is a totality of which the least part is represented in the senso-psychic areas of the cerebral cortex. The internal organs concur as well as the senses in the formation of our personality. We are thus led to define in the following fashion the conditions of a normal functioning of the cerebral organ: integration of the structure of the brain, normal composition of the interstitial liquid and cerebral circulation, the integrity of internal surfaces, i.e., of the visceral

organs, glands of internal secretion, the sympathetic system.—E. B. Heim (Provo, Utah).

706. Helmholtz, H. P., & Keith, H. M. Eight years' experience with the ketogenic diet in the treatment of epilepsy. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1930, 95, 707-709.—At the Mayo Clinic since 1921, 272 epileptic children have been treated with the ketogenic diet. Of this number there are 141 cases with idiopathic epilepsy who have cooperated well and who have been treated for over one year. Of this number 43 were cured, 32 improved, and 66 have failed to improve. Dehydration does not seem to be the only factor in the control of the convulsions.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

707. Hesnard, A. *Nouvelle contribution à l'étude psychanalytique de la psychonévrose hypochondriaque.* (A new contribution to the psychoanalytic study of hypochondria.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 549-564.—Fairly detailed consideration of a case studied by the author. Clearly marked Oedipus complex in a woman of 38 (unmarried), with fixations on her mother, hatred of father and sister; sexual anesthesia, and total lack of sex interest; conviction of persecution, and marked hypochondria. Treatment long drawn out, difficult, and only partially successful. This case compared with a case already reported by the author.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

708. Henyer, M. G., & Serin, —. *Les troubles du caractère au début de la démence précoce.* (Character disturbances at the onset of dementia praecox.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 90-110.—Dementia praecox may begin with intellectual disturbances of discordance, with psychomotor activity disorders, or with disturbances in the character of the subject involving indifference, hostility, and unsociability. The authors discuss the last form. The word character is defined as follows: that disposition of an affective nature, usually constitutional though sometimes acquired, which governs the individual's reactions to the conditions of his external environment. In general, character does not change, but the authors found that marked modifications of an emotional nature sometimes appeared around puberty which resulted in moral disturbances and a progressive incapacity to adapt to family or social life. They cite in detail eight cases which were ultimately diagnosed as dementia praecox, and which exhibited the following symptoms: a relatively late appearance of the character disturbance which were in marked contrast to the former life of the subject; a sudden and progressive hostility to a member of the family formerly beloved; an unexpected and irrational impulsivity of reactions with negative resistance or aggressive violence; and an anti-social reaction in contradiction to the former morality of the subject. These disorders developed with the usual basis of intellectual, affective, and pragmatic disturbances found in dementia praecox. The authors distinguish between the cases under discussion and the following which also involve character disorders: instinctive

perversions, epileptics, post-encephalitic perversions, and cyclo-thymic constitution manifesting sudden impulses to commit misdemeanors. It has not yet been possible to find a satisfactory proof of an infectious or toxic origin for dementia praecox, though in all their cases the authors have found a faulty heredity, such as tubercular relatives, cases of suicide, etc. However, they did not consider this heredity sufficient to explain the late development in puberty of these character disorders.—A. B. Hunter (Clark).

709. Hoven, H. Un cas de démence à la ménopause. (A case of dementia at the menopause.) *J. de neur. et de psychiat.*, 1931, 31, 70-72.—The period of the menopause is often accompanied by serious mental disorders, such as depressive and manic conditions and states of confusion. Cases of so-called delayed dementia praecox or late catatonia have been observed, although they are not very frequent. The author describes one of four typical cases of catatonic dementia at the menopause which came under his observation. In this case the menopause was only a provocative cause for the outbreak of the disease, which had been developing for several years. The author believes that if it were possible to obtain an exact history of all cases, similar antecedents would be found. Most cases of psychosis and dementia at the menopause, however, are not of the dementia praecox type, but belong to different types of presenile disorders; they are very complex and their classification is not yet clear.—H. Sys (New York City).

710. Kamper, A. A. Behavioristic aspects of hypoglycemia. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 162-174.—Hypoglycemia is a state of lowered blood sugar which is found in many diverse conditions. There are two general types, the provoked forms which are induced by causes external to the organism, and spontaneous types which arise within the organism. Spontaneous hypoglycemia frequently arises from pathological changes which are hepatic, pancreatic, or endocrinal in character. The hypoglycemic syndrome is complex and varied. Symptoms may be precursory or acute in character, and may range from hunger and weakness to convulsions and coma. The mental symptoms range in severity from border line cases that, because of physical incapacity of mild degree, constitute behavior problems in the school and home, to the acute forms which may be mistaken for epilepsy, epidemic encephalitis, and aphasia.—C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

711. Katz, S. E. Color preference in the insane. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 203-211.—In every group of hospital patients examined blue was found to be the most pleasing color. Green was a distant second and red a close third, with violet, yellow and orange fourth, fifth and sixth. The popularity of colors of shorter wave length was more pronounced for patients of shorter residence, and of colors of longer wave length for those of longer

residence. More marked variations was noted when patients were grouped by length of residence than by diagnosis. Greater variability was shown by females than males. Green was better liked by males, and red by females. Red, orange and yellow were more pleasing to manic-depressives than to either of the other diagnostic groups.—C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

712. Leroy, —, & Pottier, C. Délire systématisé de persécution et de possession démoniaque consécutif à des pratiques spirites. (Systematized delirium of persecution and of demoniacal delirium following the practice of spiritualism.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 217-224.—A 38-year-old widow heard of spiritualism and began studying it and training herself to receive messages. She first developed automatic writing and received messages from her husband. Next she developed auditory hallucinations. She heard not only the good spirit of her husband, but many evil ones who gave her bad advice. A few months later she developed cenesthetic hallucinations with a delirium of persecution and of possession. She spent much time seeking relief from priests and in the churches. A period of possession in a church led to her commitment.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

713. Leroy, A. Automatisme ambulateur chez une encéphalitique hypertonique. (Ambulatory automatism in a hypertonic encephalitic patient.) *J. de neur. et de psychiat.*, 1931, 31, 111-113.—The case history of a woman of 33 who after several attempts at suicide was admitted to the hospital. The diagnosis was made of hypertonic encephalitis, with attacks of ambulatory automatism. During these attacks the patient became pale and apprehensive, complained of pain in the abdomen, began to run and to throw things around, did not understand when talked to; she was very tired afterwards and felt that she had been peculiar. These impulsive attacks, accompanied by more or less complete loss of consciousness, resemble conditions found occasionally in epilepsy. The father of the patient was an alcoholic and a brother and a sister were epileptic. A few cases are mentioned in which epilepsy developed in the course of encephalitis.—H. Sys (New York City).

714. Leroy, A. Un cas suspect de "kleptomanie." (A case suspected of kleptomania.) *J. de neur. et de psychiat.*, 1931, 31, 114-117.—True kleptomania is very rare, but psychopathic patients often exhibit a tendency to steal which leads to the assumption that the presence of kleptomania is an indication of a psychopathic state. The author believes, however, that a prolonged observation is necessary to confirm this diagnosis and illustrates his point by describing the case of a woman of 54 in whom minor thefts and apparently psychopathic behavior revealed themselves to be the actions of a confirmed gambler who needed the money and indulged in peculiar behavior in order to force her luck.—H. Sys (New York City).

715. Levy, G. Les formes conscientes de l'automatisme verbal et leurs analogies avec certaines

manifestations de l'automatisme comitial. (Conscious forms of verbal automatism and their analogies with certain manifestations of comitial automatism.) *Presse méd.*, 1931, 39, 1344-1347.—Verbal automatism comprises all those disorders which occur when speech escapes from under the rein or control of voluntary psychomotor activity and becomes uncontrollable. It would seem that the conscious manifestations of verbal automatism and its unconscious manifestations, at least in certain cases, might be long to the same mechanism of verbal release. Furthermore, not only can a clear parallelism between verbal automatism and comitial automatism be observed but also certain verbal analogies which are absolutely identical. In the present condition of our knowledge it seems as impossible to form a proper conception of the mechanism of verbal automatism as it is of comitial automatism.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

716. Madariaga, I. C. La reeducación como solución al problema de la invalidez. (Reeducation as the solution for invalidism.) *Med. d. Trab. e Hig. Indus.*, 1931, 2, 155-186.—The author discusses the problems of society in dealing with its invalid members, and some of the solutions proposed.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

717. Mallet, R., & Male, P. Délire cénesthésique. (Cenesthetic delirium.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 198-201.—A woman 56 years of age developed symptoms of itching and pricking sensations. She attributed these to parasites from a very soiled quilt that she had washed. She became worse and worse until she had hallucinations of parasites and spent all her time scratching and killing these imaginary animals, which she described as being of various colors, sizes, and shapes. No other mental symptoms had developed at the time of the report.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

718. Mourgue, M. R. Le problème biologique de l'hallucination. (The biological problem of the hallucination.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 301-309.—An hallucination is more than a passive image; it is a manifestation of a disturbed instinctive life. The form of the hallucination is dependent upon the posture of the individual and the content of the hallucination is dependent upon the whole life of the nervous system.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

719. Marchand, L. La démence précoce symptomatique d'encéphalite. (Dementia praecox symptomatic of encephalitis.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 5-36.—Seven cases are presented of dementia praecox which have come to autopsy showing an encephalitis. Twelve microphotographs are given picturing the condition of the cells of the brain. The author concludes that there are two forms of dementia praecox. One is due to hereditary or acquired debility of the brain and the other to an encephalitis of a toxic-infectious nature.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

720. Marchand, M. L. Psychose polynévritique. Guérison rapide de la polynévrite. État démentiel consécutif à forme de démence précoce. (Polyneuritic psychosis. The rapid cure of polyneuritis. A demented state following the form of dementia praecox.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 39-42.—A case history of a woman of 38 who after having been attacked by polyneuritic psychosis of alcoholic origin, presented a picture of dementia praecox. While the paralytic phenomena disappeared in several months, the mental state evolved rapidly toward dementia praecox.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

721. Marinesco, G., Sager, O., & Kreindler, A. Hystérie et réflexes conditionnels. (Hysteria and conditioned reflexes.) *Rev. neur.*, 1931, 38, 721-731.—The article is devoted to the study of the rôle played by conditioned reflexes in the genesis of hysteria disorders. A reflex was fixated by means of pharmacological substances, and diuresis was studied. Results showed that functions in man which are purely vegetative, such as respiration and urinary secretion, can be influenced by the use of these reflexes. The experiments were made both on normal and on hysterical subjects. The authors found that the reflexes could be easily obtained in the hysterical cases, but they encountered great difficulty and even failure in trying to establish them in normal subjects. This fact seems to support Kretschmer's theoretical conception of hysteria.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

722. Martz, E. W. Physical training of dull custodial patients. *Tr. School Bull.*, 1931, 28, 105-110.—The class included nearly 100 girls, the majority of whom ranged from idiot level to about 5.5 years mentally. During the first weeks the class assembled three days a week for not more than half an hour. No attention exercises were given for longer than five minutes, after which a rest period was necessary. Games were introduced. The arrangement of schedule which proved best was: marching onto the floor, free play to limber up, marching into position for calisthenics, calisthenics of arms, trunk, legs, and entire body, singing games, folk dances, tumbling, pyramids or apparatus, free play, marching off the floor. Fear was exhibited when large apparatus was first shown. The apparatus work and tumbling were poorly done if placed early in the program. The children improved in appearance, and assumed a better posture.—*E. M. Achilles* (Columbia).

723. Masquin, P. Traumatismes crâniens et troubles mentaux. (Cranial injuries and mental troubles.) *Prophyl. ment.*, 1931, 6, 380-384.—The author declares that the frequency of traumatic mental disturbances is small, and that it varies between 5 and 8%.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

724. Nacht, S. Remarques sur un cas de névrose obsessionnelle avec représentations sado-masochistes. Obsessions et perversions sexuelles. (Remarks on a case of obsessional neurosis with sado-masochistic representations. Obsessions and sexual perversions.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 509-524.—Illus-

trative of Freud's study *A Child is Being Beaten*. The patient, aged 26 years, had a strong affection for both parents—the father a kindly but “materialistic” merchant, the mother, on the contrary, vitally interested in cultural activities. The attempt to emulate and please both led to serious mental conflict, resulting in total inability to engage in work. The crises of conflict were often characterized by sexual excitement. Analysis, including consideration of dreams in which the patient as a child was being beaten by either the father or the mother, resulted in complete cure within a few months.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

725. Richards, E. L. Special psychiatric problems in childhood. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1011.—Internal medicine considers that “at least 40 per cent of men and women who consult physicians for a wealth of distressing bodily sensations are victims of poor health associated with unwholesome states of mind.” Poor mental health has its beginning in early childhood life. Emotional maladjustments in children may be due in part to such factors as intellectual inferiority; poor behavior habits formed in early life; poor social conditions in the home; physical defects; a neuropathic constitution; and a lack of the proper energy outlets. Parents, teachers, doctors, etc., must be better trained to meet such problems.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

726. Robson, G. M. Social factors in mental retardation. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 118-135.—The argument is that the difficulties of backward children and those on the border-line of mental deficiency are due to a social defect, the relative inability to interpret other people's behavior and therefore to share their experience. The factor that makes for ease in social relations is believed to be connected with suggestion or imitation, but also involves co-operation, more or less conscious. Some relationship is suggested between a common action, determined by suggestion, and what Rivers called the “common possession of an idea.” The readiness to cooperate toward a common end of which the individual is not yet fully conscious probably forms an important factor in the development of logical thinking.—M. Drury-Smith (Cambridge, England).

727. Roubinovitch, J., Mignon, —, Leullier, —, & Picard, —. Psychose onirique endocrinienne consécutive à la dengue. (Endocrine dream-like psychosis following dengue.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 62-66.—A case history of a 20-year-old woman who after suffering from dengue developed behavior and character difficulties. As the difficulties increased many sexual manifestations appeared. After several weeks she gradually returned to normal, became markedly reserved, and later receded into a dream-like state. Psychic troubles following dengue are very rare. However, all seem to exhibit this dream-like delirium. All cases have been cured.—E. B. Heim (Provo, Utah).

728. Roussy, G., & Levy, G. La forme palilalique et échopalilalique aphone de l'automatisme verbal.

(The palilalic and echopalilalic, aphonic form of verbal automatism.) *Rev. neur.*, 1931, 38, 709-720.—The authors report certain clinical observations which make the existence of a whole order of verbal automatism disturbances take on a new significance. They demonstrate not only the possibility of an uncontrollable release of automatic speech but also a possible coincidence between certain forms of echolalia and palilalia, a condition which raises the question whether the two are not simply dependent forms of the same mechanism. The authors describe the case of a woman showing no mental disturbances, parkinsonism, or pseudo-bulbar phenomena, yet exhibiting a case of palilalia and enechopalilalia in a pure form. This case proves that certain lesions can bring about a dissociation between voluntary motricity and automatic motricity or voluntary psychomotricity and automatic psychomotricity which affects only speech. Therefore there exists a form of verbal automatism which is at the same time both palilalic and echopalilalic. The release of this automatism can be so violent that it is manifested by a permanent aphonic palilalia denoting an echolalia of intelligent speech and thought. This palilalia ceases only with the coming of sleep and is absolutely uncontrollable.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

729. Schapiro, B. Neuere Gesichtspunkte zur Pathogenese und Therapie der verschiedenen Ejaculatio-praecox-Formen. (A new point of view on the pathogenesis and therapy of various forms of ejaculatio praecox.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 112-118.—The explanations of the cause of ejaculatio praecox run from the extreme point of view of the urologist to that of the psychoanalyst, with various interlying attempts at compromise. In a series of 660 cases, the author found 59 (nearly 10%) definitely referable to local causes, while the rest were explainable only on a psychic basis. From the pathophysiological point of view, cases of ejaculatio praecox may be divided into (1) those due to too great speed of the ejaculation, either from hypertonus or hypotonus of the sexual apparatus; and (2) those due to changes in the rate and rhythm of the erection. Therapy is dependent on careful differentiation of the causes.—H. Marshall (Stanford).

730. Schiff, P., & Mareschal, P. Hérité psychopathique et stérilisation eugénique. (Psychopathic heredity and eugenic sterilization.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 71-77.—Upon examination of a woman of 75 years who was suffering from mental disorders, it was found that for three or four generations there had been psychic difficulties in her family. The authors believe that this history is a concrete case showing the difficulty of carrying out a sterilization law. From the researches on the heredity of this family it was established that there were three factors of the greatest eugenic importance affecting it, viz., neuro-psychiatric difficulties, stillbirths, and sterility. Sterilization in this family would have been impossible because of the original

high social standing and the late appearance of the mental abnormalities.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

731. Simon, Th., & Rondepierre, —. *Débile affaible avec syndrome eunuchoïde.* (Mental debility with eunuchoid syndrome.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 232-234.—A 77-year-old man, with a history of first hypo- and later hyper-functioning of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis, had a eunuchoid syndrome. His whole figure, as well as his breasts and hair distribution, was like that of a woman. His genital organs apparently had not functioned, although his wife had three children whom he claimed.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

732. Simon, Th. *Examen de paralytiques généraux avant et après traitement.* (Examination of general paralytics before and after treatment.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 118-132.—Simon gives the examinations of four groups of cases, based on his knowledge of the subjects. (1) Examinations of cases on entrance before any specific treatment for general paralysis was given: 20 out of 22 had an intelligence level below 10 years, but the fact that one case had a level of 15 years illustrates Simon's insistence that mental impairment and the intelligence level are two separate questions. In all the cases there was a marked discrepancy between the impression of mental weakness and the intelligence levels found. (2) Examinations of general paralytics who had already undergone treatment but had been reinterned due to a relapse: the mental levels resembled cases in group 1, but the general impression was much superior, e.g., speed in reactions was much better, etc. (3) Examinations of cases subject to a possible dismissal: results were similar to group 2. (4) Examinations of cases before and after impaludation: detailed accounts are given of five cases, four of whom made a gain of one to one and a half years after one to four months of treatment. There was a noticeable amelioration in function, i.e., language was richer and more fluent, responses were more strictly limited to the questions asked, the critical sense was improved, etc. Simon concludes that there are two divisions to the questions of intelligence levels in cases of general paralysis: one which reveals destructive lesions, and one which shows defects in function which are subject to amelioration. In spite of his few cases, he believes that one may say that although malaria therapy leaves the general paralytic in a condition which is inferior to his intelligence level before his disease, still the patient regains thereby a certain degree of ease in intellectual activities which renders him more useful and easier to manage, even though he may need to remain in the asylum.—*A. B. Hunter* (Clark).

733. Stoll, H. F. *Tic of salpingopalatinus muscle causing sound audible to bystander.* *J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1930, 95, 796.—A mentally defective man, aged 30, complained that a "ticking" in his ears interfered with his sleep. An examination showed that a distinct, rhythmic, ticking sound could be heard as far away as 20 inches from the ear of the patient.

It was suggested that the salpingopalatinus muscle was implicated. Other similar cases have been reported.—*D. J. Ingle* (Minnesota).

734. Tassoni, F. *Sopra un caso raro di litofagia in donna alienata.* (On a rare case of lithophagy in an insane woman.) *Arch. gen. di neur. psich. e di psicanal.*, 1931, 12, 29-33.—A melancholic introduced into her stomach some 60 small stones, weighing between 15 and 20 grams each, the total weight being 325 grams, without feeling any pain. The particular interest of the case lies in the fact that the stones were of irregular form, some quite sharp. They had been ingested with suicidal intent.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

735. Toulouse, E., Marchand, L., & Courtois, A. *Deux cas d'encéphalites psychosiques aiguës post-puérpérales.* (Two cases of acute post-puerperal encephalitis.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 316-325.—History, autopsy, and histological examination given in detail. Findings reveal (1) no evident signs of microbial infection (other than perhaps a non-filterable virus) in the C-S system; and (2) that the lesions of the nervous system are destructive and inflammatory, suggesting the presence of a toxic factor associated with some agent of infection. The findings do not make it possible to determine the actual cause of inflammation and toxemia, but suggest that it is either the direct action on the nerve centers of a microbial agent, originating in an extensive uterine disorder, and spreading throughout the organism; or a virus, perhaps malignant, acting selectively on the nervous system by biotropism attributable to puerperal shock.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

736. Toulouse, E., Dupouy, E., & Moine, M. *Statistique de la psychopathie.* (Statistics relating to psychopathy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 390-404.—Crude statistics relating to mental asylum populations, published in *Annuaire Statistique*, vol. 44, 1929, contrast the year 1926 with the period 1871 to 1875. When appropriately analyzed and corrected for changes in total population (of France), they demonstrate at each period more female than male patients; and also, over the interval of time, an increasing percentage of female patients. The same phenomenon is observed in comparing 1901 with 1926, correcting further for new admissions, etc. Special detailed analyses are made of first admissions, repeaters, cures, transfers, and deaths (this last according to age-groups, and different forms of insanity). Costs of administration are also considered, including cost of hospitalization per individual, according to sex, age, chances of life, etc. The average annual official expenditure approximates 1,800 millions of francs. Yet this obviously cannot be a complete measure of the total cost to society of insanity as a whole.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

737. Troilo, E. B. *La asistencia a los anormales psíquicos en las escuelas primarias.* (Aiding the mentally deficient in the primary school.) *Bol. del*

Inst. Psiquiát., 1930, 2, 238-243.—J. W. Nagge (Chicago).

738. Unsworth, H. B. Malarial therapy in dementia paralytica. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 772-773.—Dementia paralytica now occurs more frequently in young syphilitic patients than before the introduction of intravenous arsenical therapy. There is evidence which indicates that the promiscuous and unintelligent use of the arsenical treatment is definitely harmful to patients with dementia paralytica. Patients who have been so treated seldom respond well to the malarial treatment. Any patient who is organically unsound and who has colloid gold changes in the spinal fluid will probably be harmed by malarial fever and should instead be treated with large intravenous doses of iodides and mercurial rubs. The young, vigorous, and previously untreated cases of dementia paralytica respond most favorably to malarial fever therapy.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

739. Van Bogaert, L. La pathologie nerveuse et les problèmes de l'hérédité humaine. (Nervous pathology and the problems of human heredity.) *J. de neur. et de psychiat.*, 1931, 31, 121-130.—It is probable that hereditary diseases have their origin in a specific constellation of a number of factors. The author describes and compares two neurological hereditary diseases which have been sufficiently investigated to observe their transmission. One is Charcot-Marie's amyotrophy, of which there exist two types, the dominant and the recessive, and which more than any other hereditary disease seems to constitute a sudden modification of the hereditary substance leading to the appearance of new characteristics. The new hereditary character may recede or may become established as a true genotypic character, so that the existence of hereditary characteristics of a morbid type may be assumed. There exists a relation to other hereditary diseases, for instance Friedreich's ataxia, which may occur in the same families, thus indicating the intimate genetic connection. The author discusses briefly several new concepts in regard to hereditary transmission as applied to neurological familial diseases.—H. Sze (New York City).

740. Wagner, C. P., & Bunburg, D. E. Incidence of bromide intoxication among psychotic patients. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1725-1728.—It was shown that of 1000 routine admissions to the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital there were 77 who showed bromide in the blood serum. In 44 of this number the mental symptoms were due to or increased by bromide. Although bromide is a valuable sedative its indiscriminate use cannot be advised. Long-continued or excessive dosage is likely to produce harmful results. In cases of organic nervous disorders, special care must be exercised in its administration.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

741. Wholey, C. C. The menace of mental factors in bodily diseases. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1073-1076.—Three case studies are given to illus-

trate how medical and surgical conditions may be imitated and exaggerated by mental causes. Mental conflicts and emotional disturbances upset the normal physiologic functions of the vegetative nervous system. Since this system regulates secretion, circulation, digestion, and respiration, a disturbance of it will cause a functional upset in any of these processes. This functional upset may in time become organic. Organic disturbances which are already present may be exaggerated and caused to progress further by the development of emotional maladjustments.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

742. Wohlfahrt, S. Quelques recherches cliniques sur la narcolepsie. (Some clinical research on narcolepsy.) *Acta psychiat. et neur.*, 1931, 6, 277-292.—The two cardinal symptoms of narcolepsy are many short and uncontrollable periods of sleep, and loss of muscular tonus during emotion. The latter may cause the patient to fall to the ground limp when he becomes angry or laughs. Four cases were given of "true" narcolepsy and five cases with narcoleptic symptoms following encephalitis or other neurological diseases. Narcolepsy is most frequent in young male patients. Sexual impotence, obesity, and lymphocytosis are symptoms habitually found. On the whole, the basal metabolism is low. Thyroid treatment sometimes increases the rate of metabolism without affecting the narcoleptic symptoms. The location of the anatomical pathology is uncertain, but it probably is in the gray matter surrounding the third ventricle at the level of the ocular nuclei or in the hypothalamus. Lesions of the hypophysis may be secondary. Tables are given of symptoms found in cases described in the literature. Bibliography.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

743. Woltman, H. W. The diagnosis of tumors involving the spinal cord. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1398-1401.—Pain is the most common symptom of spinal cord tumor. Disturbances of motility, sensibility, and sphincter control are also likely to occur. The specific nature of these symptoms is of value in differential diagnosis.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

744. Xavier, —, & Abély, P. De l'intervention judiciaire dans le placement des aliénés. (Concerning judiciary intervention in the placement of the insane.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 56-61.—In a proposed law concerning the insane there is a provision that all asylum placement of the voluntary type, even when the patient does not protest, should become effective only after a judgment by the tribunal. This article attempts to show that this measure would be useless (since the action of the tribunal would come after the internment), inefficacious (a judge does not have the knowledge to reach a correct decision, the patient often needs immediate treatment and the decisions would be arrived at too late), inauspicious (judicial action on each placement would aggravate the social stain of an internment, and limit them to the extreme cases of mental disorder, thus

preventing possible cures).—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

[See also abstracts 605, 615, 893.]

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

745. Abbott, E., Bowler, A. C., Taylor, P. S., Handman, M. S., Steiner, J. S., & Warnshuis, P. L. Report on crime and criminal justice in relation to the foreign born for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. No. 10. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. 416.—This report is divided into five parts: (1) the general problem of crime and the foreign born; (2) recent statistics; (3) the Mexican immigrant; (4) community studies in New Orleans, San Francisco, and Stockton, Calif.; (5) general conclusions upon the basis of nine cities. The foreign-born arrest rate, in proportion to their number, of the same population class and of similar sex and age characteristics, approaches that of the native white most nearly in crimes involving personal violence, and drops below it most decisively in crimes committed for gain. There are three sub-reports dealing with the Mexican criminal. The character of crimes committed by Mexicans indicates serious conflict between customs and habits acquired in Mexico and legal codes applied in the United States, rather than any innate criminality as a basic factor. The commission is inclined to believe that the future immigration policy of the United States can safely be determined on general economic and social grounds, and that the difficulty of the problem of maintaining the social order by inculcating the spirit of law enforcement for those who will not observe certainly has not been increased proportionately by the conduct of the foreign born. One reason for the attack on the immigrant consists in the unwillingness to recognize our own mistakes and failures. It is easier, for example, to charge our crime record against immigrants than against an inefficient and corrupt system of police and an outworn system of criminal justice.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

746. Abbott, J. Totemism and the Maratha devak. *Rev. Phil. & Relig.*, 1931, 2, 1-16.—"The devak of the Maratha and other castes is a symbol into which the sakti of the village or the family god is invoked, these being often identical." The devak, according to the author, is not totemistic, as is assumed by many others.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

747. Abraham, P. Créatures chez Balzac. Recherches sur la création intellectuelle, avec un texte inédit de Balzac. (Creations of Balzac. Researches on intellectual creation, with an unpublished Balzac text.) Paris: Nouvelle Revue française, 1931. 18 fr.—Whenever we wish to find out the laws of nature, we search for them in the products of nature. Likewise, when we wish to discover the laws of thinking, we should look for them in the products of thought. In the one case we have constellations, minerals, and vegetables, and in the other we have

the works of art, science, and politics. The first is the animal world, and the second is the world of the romancer. One contains living beings, and the other has imaginary ones. In both cases we have creations. In order to study the laws of thought today, just as in the case of the study of natural laws, we must use experimental criticism. When we apply this experimental criticism to the 2,000 personages in the *Comédie Humaine*, we have a double harvest of results. One group of results deals with the personality of Balzac and allows us to follow this marvelous mental efflorescence, an example of imaginary creation. The other group concerns the general modes of our thinking and uncovers for us an image of the world such as we bear within ourselves, a world which is very different from the one depicted by our textbooks. Although it is deformed by our language and by our internal perspective, this world is no less the country where our daily thoughts are developed. An important unpublished foreword with a tale by Balzac written under an unknown pseudonym brings out the remarkable transformation which takes place when we start with the man and end with the romancer.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

748. Anderson, H. W. Separate report of H. W. Anderson. In *Report on the causes of crime*, Vol. I. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report No. 13. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. xi + lxxi.—The body of this report consists of (1) a presentation and discussion of the principles and structure of American social, political, and economic organizations as affecting criminal attitudes and conduct; (2) the factors affecting the attitudes and conduct of the individual in his relation to the community. The general conclusions are in part as follows: The approach to the problem of crime must be made through a more thorough understanding of personality factors and environmental conditions. Social prophylaxis is the key to solution. It is recommended that there be established in the Federal system an Institute of Human Research to carry out scientific investigations on the problems of personality and environment in their relation to criminality.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

749. [Anon.] The causes of crime. In *Report on the causes of crime*, Vol. I. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report No. 13. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. vii + x.—It is concluded that no useful purpose would be attained by setting forth theories as to criminality or non-observance of law, either generally or in America, on the basis of some one current psychology or social philosophy, with the certainty that it represents but one phase of the thought of the time and will not long hold the ground. The purpose of this volume is to bring together, in a critical review, what has been done thus far in the way of theories of criminality. A prospectus is given of the research reports and data printed with the report, and a notice is also given of reports and memoranda furnished to

the commission but not printed with the report.—P. C. Squires (Clinton, N. Y.).

750. [Anon.] The death sentence. *Lancet*, 1931, 220, 44-45.—A discussion of the recommendation of the select committee on capital punishment to abolish capital punishment for an experimental period of five years in England.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

751. Bakulé, —. L'éducation musicale des chanteurs de Bakulé. (The musical education of the singers of Bakulé.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 199-204.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

752. Berkeley-Hill, O. Psychology and the law. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1931, 6, 53-59.—Psychologists regard the methods ordinarily employed in criminal courts as outworn and inefficient. Historically, revenge lies at the basis of punishment of the wrongdoer. It was a long step forward from the idea of personal vengeance to the concept of crime as an offense against the community and therefore to be punished by the community. Still, what a man does is not, to the psychologist, so important as why he does it. The law attaches importance to the act and reckons the actor as of little consequence. Punishment becomes therefore impartial and mechanical, as though all men were alike, which is of course absurd. Common sense as well as psychology demands an overhauling of the majority of our legal concepts so that the disposition of the criminal will be in a measure patterned after the procedures in our juvenile courts, in which the delinquent individuals are made the objects of diagnostic and individual case study. Some conceptions of the American psychiatrist William A. White are appended to the paper.—L. A. Auerill (Worcester Normal School).

753. Bernan, N. A. Anormali minores. (Abnormal minors.) *Scuol. pos.*, 1931, 39, 130-136.—Analysis of the work of Wilmanns, director of the psychiatric clinic of Heidelberg. This work is a genuine study of criminal characterology, for Wilmanns shows that in all cases of criminality which are not found in the field of genuine mental illness and therefore absolute irresponsibility, one has always to do with morbid constitutions.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

754. Bernard, B. La valeur éducative de la musique. (The educative value of music.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 180-181.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

755. Bernau, A. Dottrine penali nella Germania attuale. (Penal doctrines in present-day Germany.) *Scuol. pos.*, 1931, 39, 22-30.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

756. Biddle, W. W. The relationship between knowledge and a measure of autistic thinking on certain international problems. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 493-496.—The author defines autistic thinking as wilful, uncritical and typically prejudiced. He constructed a test consisting of 14 short articles dealing with international problems of the United States about the Pacific Ocean. These ranged from

highly prejudiced statements to carefully weighed statements of fact. The subject indicated the truth or fairness of each statement. Results from 200 high school seniors and college freshmen showed a correlation of —.357 between this test and an objective test of knowledge about international relations.—E. B. Newman (Frankfurt).

757. Blondel, O. Marcel Proust. Hétérogénéité du réel et généralités. (Marcel Proust. Heterogeneity of the real, and generalities.) *Rev. phil.*, 1931, 56, 5-27.—This article is part of a book entitled *La Psychologie de Marcel Proust*. In this chapter, the author shows that the general conception of Proust consists in an entirely mental reality, which would be, in every sense, only qualitative differences and irreducible heterogeneity.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

758. Blondel, O. Marcel Proust et l'immensité mentale. (Marcel Proust and mental immensity.) *Rev. phil.*, 1931, 56, 259-383.—The psychology of Marcel Proust, his vision of mental life, is essentially a psychology of the unconscious, and of a living and acting unconscious, where is found all that is most effective and efficacious in psychic life. The notion of such an unconscious is also common to Bergson and to Freud. In the work of Marcel Proust, the analogies between Bergson and him are striking, and the influence of Bergson seems incontestable; it seems, however, only just to say that what Proust owes to Bergson he has less borrowed than rediscovered. Also, in spite of the analogies with Freud, Proust is no more a psychoanalyst than he is a Bergsonian; again, there was a meeting, but not influence.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

759. Brachfeld, O. André Gides "Oedipus." (André Gides' *Oedipus*.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 236-242.—This latest of Gides' productions is an excellent example of how an author discloses his own nature in his writings. Each book by this author has revealed that he is inspired by what Wilde calls "love that dare not name itself." The *Oedipus* is full of anachronisms; one feels that all of the chorus has read Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams*. Oedipus explains his perversion as a curse from the gods; he uses psychophysical determinism to justify himself.—H. Marshall (Stanford).

760. Brandt, A. L'application de la musique à la psychanalyse. (The application of music to psychoanalysis.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 204-205.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

761. Brauer, E. Die Frau bei den südarabischen Juden. (The position of woman among the Jews of southern Arabia.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 152-171.—The author's facts are based upon a long residence in Jerusalem, augmented by reference to Saphir, Tabib, and Semach. Among the topics discussed are marriage and married life, polygamy, divorce, prostitution, childbirth, the training of girls, the life of the wife, and the part played by magic.—H. Marshall (Stanford).

762. Coler, B. S. "He made them twain." New York: Educational Press, 1931. Pp. xv + 176.—A "sociologist," Wesleyan, commissioner of public welfare and member of the New York stock exchange attacks Bertrand Russell's concept of companionate marriage, Ogburn's future marriageless society, the present Russian polity, and Freud's sexual theory, as subversive of social order and of basic concepts of private property. Adduces as evidence the bible, church precepts, the papal encyclical, the author's own experience, and Westermarck, to prove that monogamy (as distinct from "companionism") is fundamental to the survival of society. Recommends more experience and less science.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).
763. De Sarlo, F. *L'uomo nella vita sociale*. (Man in social life.) Bari: Laterza, 1931. Pp. 274.—The study of man in relation to other men necessitates consideration of him in the aspect which is nearest to concrete reality. The family, the economic organization of society, the nation, the political organization, the state and the society of states, are the essential points to be considered. All discussion of social and political life ends in a moral question. There is no complete determination of ethical life which can predict the social and political nature of man. The complex relations between morals and politics are envisaged in the last chapter of this book. Political art has no value except in its contribution to the realization of the moral human being.—V. D'Agostino (Turin).
764. Didier, J. *Musique, psychisme, et éducation*. (Music, psychism, and education.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 187-190.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
765. Dreyfus, B. *La musique et l'éducation de la sensibilité*. (Music and the education of sensibility.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 184-186.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
766. Eliasberg, W. *Das psychologische und das psychiatrische Gutachten*. (Psychological and psychiatric opinions.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 119-122.—The normal belongs to psychology, the abnormal to medicine. But the split is difficult, as the range in variation in the normal is necessarily great. Moreover, psychology has a contribution in certain psychiatric fields, such as malingering, deterioration, etc. The courts should learn to evaluate the evidence of both the psychiatrist and the psychologist.—H. Marshall (Stanford).
767. Engreval, M. *La musique, moyen d'investigation psychologique*. (Music as a means of psychological investigation.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 186-187.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
768. Estève, C. *L'expérience et la poésie mystiques*. (Mystic experience and mystic poetry.) *Rev. phil.*, 1931, 56, 51-66.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
769. Evard, —. *L'instinct maternel et le sentiment paternel selon la psychologie et l'éducation*. (The maternal instinct and the paternal feeling according to psychology and education.) *Pour l'ère nouvelle*, 1931, 10, 207-214.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
770. Felderman, L. *The human voice, its care and development*. New York: Holt, 1931. Pp. x + 301. \$2.50.—Since achievements in the field of speaking and singing are conditioned by the state of health of the individual, and especially require a healthy condition of the vocal apparatus the author believes that a systematic treatment of the structure, physiology, and the various diseases which may affect the voice, would be useful both to the voice teacher and the pupil. Very frequently speaking and singing are taught by those whose knowledge of the speech organs and their physiology is very limited. The present book is therefore "an auxiliary to vocal instruction." Every possible malady known to the eye, nose and throat specialist is discussed both from the standpoint of etiology and symptoms. Also the author shows how these various disorders affect the function of the vocal organs and gives suggestions and warnings as to care and hygiene of the voice. One chapter is devoted to speech defects.—C. V. Hudgins (Clark).
771. Ferrière, A. *Méthodes psychologiques et antipsychologiques dans l'enseignement de la musique*. (Psychological and anti-psychological methods in the teaching of music.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 192-195.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).
772. Fetscher, R. *Zur Altersdifferenz der Ehegatten*. (Age differences in marital pairs.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 110-112.—In a previous paper (*Zsch.*, 15, 103) the author established the fact that the age difference in marital pairs had not only a biological, but also a sociological significance. In the German Empire, the age of the husband exceeded that of the wife to a much greater extent during the period of the war than at any other time since the beginning of the century. Since the war, this age difference has gradually diminished. Husbands are definitely older than their wives in patriarchal civilizations; the difference is much less in matriarchal cultures. The author suggests that the diminishing difference in Germany at present is due to the greater part in affairs which is being accorded to the German women.—H. Marshall (Stanford).
773. Garth, T. R., Ikeda, K., & Langdon, R. M. *The color preferences of Japanese children*. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 397-402.—The color preferences of 1011 Japanese children were determined by the order of merit method as previously used by Garth. Except for a slightly shorter range of values, the results show no consistent differences from those previously reported for white, Indian and negro children.—E. B. Newman (Frankfurt).
774. Goodenough, F. L., & Tinker, M. A. *The retention of mirror-reading ability after two years*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 503-504.—Four adults had originally practiced mirror-reading 10 min.

daily for about 17 weeks. Two years later 20 ten-minute practice (relearning) periods were taken, using the same kind of material as that used, in part, during learning. The "results indicate that with adult subjects, retention in mirror-reading tends to persist with practically no loss in efficiency for a period of at least two years."—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

775. Graf, A. *The story of the devil*. (Trans. by E. N. Stone.) New York: Macmillan, 1931. Pp. xiv + 296. \$3.00.—The influence which the devil symbol had on the thought and actions in the Middle Ages can be gathered from this exhaustive history of the devil in his many phases, considered from various points of view. There are copious notes.—M. Goodrie (Clark).

776. Gurewitsch, Z. A., & Woroschilt, A. J. *Das Sexualleben der Bäuerin in Russland*. (Sex life of the peasant woman in Russia.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 81-110.—This is the second part of the report of these authors on their attempt to study Russian peasant women from the standpoints of sexual maturation, sex life before and in marriage, fertility and hygienic practices, in connection with their habits of work and life, their place in the family and in society. The questionnaire method employed has been beset by the usual dangers, of which the authors are aware. Moreover, Russia has undergone a complete economic and social upheaval during the time that the investigation has been in progress. The Revolution has made many changes, not the least of which are in the life of the peasant women. These women now for the first time enjoy economic independence, and freedom from the dominance of parents and husband.—H. Marshall (Stanford).

777. Hankins, F. H. *Franklin Henry Giddings, 1855-1931: some aspects of his sociological theory*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 349-367.—Of the four men who founded American sociology, Giddings most nearly based the inductive science on the newer statistical methods. Accepting Spencer's evolutionism unreservedly, he made social evolution a part of cosmic evolution, thus placing society within the realm of natural history. Social phenomena are due to three orders of stimuli—physical nature, human aggregations, and culture—with constant interaction between them. The function of social science is to disentangle the web of causal relations and to assign to these three their respective rôles. He regarded all causal relations as basically mechanistic, but distinguished between machine-like reactions and those that are "ballistic." His determination did not, however, lead him to deny volition as a true social cause. An important omission in Giddings' theory was his failure to analyze conscious motives. His "consciousness of kind" is too general and too passive in character to serve as universal motivation in society. Consciousness of kind is defined as "a state of consciousness in which any being recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with himself." It exists, therefore, among animals below man. Gid-

dings seems to end by making the consciousness of kind the basis of gregariousness, although in his latest statement he denies it to animals. Consciousness of kind implies a consciousness of difference, but he does not seem to make sufficient place in his theory for compulsion, antagonism and conflict. His most significant contribution of recent years dealt with pluralistic behavior. Sociology was becoming for him societal psychology. Consciousness of kind can be known only by entering the fields of psychology and social psychology in order to study the formation of attitudes, the likes and dislikes of the reacting individuals.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

778. Hellwig, A. *Kriminalistisch bedeutsamer sexueller Aberglaube*. (Sex superstitions of criminal significance.) *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 131-136.—During the past twenty-five years the author has collected evidence of the universality of certain superstitions relating to venereal disease. Among the common people of Germany and France there is wide acceptance of the belief that gonorrhea (syphilis is sometimes included) can be cured by intercourse with a virgin, a pregnant woman, a young boy, or an animal. The effectiveness of the cure is held to be increased if it becomes necessary to use force to overcome resistance. It is worthy of comment that no cases have been discovered in which an individual charged with criminal attack of the above nature has ever sought to justify his conduct by an appeal to such a superstition. The author would like to receive reports of definite examples of the existence of this superstition in other lands.—H. Marshall (Stanford).

779. Hildegart, —. *El problema sexual tratado por una mujer española*. (The sexual problem as seen by a Spanish woman.) Madrid: Morata, 1931. Pp. 258.—G. B. Camargo (Mexico).

780. Horton, W. M. *A psychological approach to theology*. New York: Harper, 1931. Pp. 291. \$2.50.—(Not seen).

781. Kraus, H. M., & Harap, H. *The musical vocabulary of newspapers and magazines*. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 299-303.—Study of 11 magazines with large circulation and in different fields and of three newspapers (6 numbers of the magazines and 7 numbers of the newspapers) for the musical terms used gives a musical vocabulary of 352 terms. The frequency of the 214 terms occurring at least five times is tabulated.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

782. Lalou, R. *Intelligence et musique*. (Intelligence and music.) *Psychol. et vis.*, 1931, 5, 183-184.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

783. Lichtenberger, J. P. *Divorce*. New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill, 1931. Pp. xii + 472. \$4.00.—This study is divided into three parts: the phenomenon; the interpretation; and conclusions. The first part presents the history of divorce: the influence of religious and civil movements; geographic variations; comparative statistics; and divorce legislation in state and in church. The second

part undertakes an analysis of real causes. The fact that divorce is increasing in spite of strenuous opposition shows that marriage is subject to influences beyond the control of external conditions. The basis of marriage is shifting from necessity to free choice. There is actually but one cause for divorce, "the culmination of the process of marriage disintegration of which specific incidents, serious or trivial, are but the indices of its regressive trend." The diminishing effectiveness of external pressures permits increasing weight to internal factors. External changes affecting marriage include changed economic situation, increase of liberalism, and changed ethical and religious attitudes which reflect discontent with present standards of morality. Internal factors contributing to marital tensions are changing concepts of marriage, sexual maladjustment, and conflicting behavior situations. These conditions always have existed but have been repressed by external forces. Among emergent attitudes one of the most dominant demands is for mutual happiness in marriage, implying freedom of choice, voluntary parenthood, sexual compatibility, and community of interests. Having interpreted the divorce trend in terms of changing social conditions and as a manifestation of the growing conception of marriage as a personal relationship rather than an institution, the following conclusions are drawn: Marriage is gaining somewhat in popularity and is showing no signs of decline. Difficulties arise from the rapidity of change, which has created a "culture lag." The result of the changes should place marriage upon a better and more permanent basis. There is no doubt that the present situation is highly unsatisfactory. Proposals for improving it may be classed as reactionary, which is futile as well as undesirable; conservative, which fails to recognize the fact that conditions have changed; radical (free love, trial and companionate marriage) which is problematic as a solution but has the merit of open recognition of the problem, and constructive, which aims at institutional adjustment, individual adjustment, and environmental adjustment. This latter is the "long-range" view, unspectacular but scientific.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

784. *Luh, C. W., & Wu, T. M.* A comparative study of the intelligence of Chinese children on the Pintner performance and the Binet tests. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 402-408.—A comparison of the results obtained with the performance and Binet scales applied to 128 Chinese children in Peiping. The results are critically examined and certain modifications are suggested in the performance scale as well as the previous Chinese standardization of the Binet scale. It is concluded that the performance ratings of the Chinese children are approximately equivalent to the American average.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

785. *McClure, W. E.* Intelligence of unmarried mothers. II. *Psychol. Clin.*, 1931, 20, 154-157.—A continuation of an earlier study by McClure and

Goldberg. The results are mostly confirmatory of the earlier study. The median IQ is found to be 76 and the median chronological age 18. Only 20% of the total 161 girls tested were rated as normal.—*J. T. Metcalf* (Vermont).

786. *Menard, P.* L'écriture et le subconscient; psychanalyse et graphologie. (Handwriting and the subconscious: psychoanalysis and graphology.) Paris: Alean, 1931. Pp. 172. 20 fr.—Graphology, says the author, is a scientific method of studying the subconscious. It reveals the inferior but not the superior psychism. The method is insufficient, however, for the exterior circumstances and the will are not shown in handwriting. The author discusses the field, the limits, and the control of graphology. Then, going to the study of the indications involved, he considers in turn the strength of the writing action, its direction, extent, form, and rhythm. 45 samples of autographs are interpreted in conclusion. There is no bibliography.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

787. *National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.* Report on criminal procedure, No. 8. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. v + 51.—This document considers the following major matters: petty offenses and inferior courts, procedural protections of the accused, criminal pleading, evidence in criminal cases, the conduct of trials, and the review of convictions. The Commission has set forth its conclusions and recommendations under nineteen points, which are in essence: (1) The manner of the selection of judges should be improved; politics now plays too large a part in such selection. (2) The organization of the inferior criminal courts is a problem demanding large public interest. (3) There should be a reorganization of the inferior courts, and the fee system, wherever it exists, should be completely abolished. (4) Judges and magistrates should be given powers commensurate with their tasks. (5) Details of procedure should be left more to rules of court and less to legislatures. (6) Wider use should be made of administration rather than arrest and prosecution with respect to police regulations. (7) Petty prosecutions should be initiated more widely by summons than by arrest. (8) There should be but one review of convictions in inferior tribunals, and that on the whole case. (9) The law of arrests should be reformulated in the light of modern city conditions. (10) A system of short indictments, where not in use, should be adopted. (11) The court rather than counsel should examine qualifications of jurors for a particular case. (12) State laws of jury challenges should be revised. (13) Waiver of jury trial in criminal cases should everywhere be permitted. (14) Motions in arrest of judgment should be abolished. (15) Notice of affirmative defenses should be required along with a plea of not guilty. (16) Recommendations of the American Law Institute as to expert evidence in criminal cases should be followed. (17) There should be a uniform state law as to ascertainment and proof of prior convictions in other states in cases of habit-

nal offenders. (18) There should be restoration of common-law power of judges. (19) A criminal case should be reviewed as a whole in one appeal, with a procedure as simple as that upon a motion for a new trial or mitigation of sentence in the trial court. The first five of the above points are more in the nature of conclusions, being numbered one to five inclusive. The remaining fourteen points, numbered from one to fourteen in the report, are more specifically concrete recommendations.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

788. Ossip-Lourie, —. *Musique et éducation*. (Music and education.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 179-180.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

789. Paget, R. A. S. Audition in relation to speech, and the production of speech sounds by the human vocal apparatus, by acoustic or electrical resonators and by musical instruments. In *Report of a Discussion on Audition*. London: Physical Society, 1931. Pp. 39-43. 7/- net.—Describes various methods of the production of speech sounds, and contains some notes on the basis of recognition of such sounds.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

790. Parmentier, L. G. La valeur éducative du chant. (The educational value of the song.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 198-199.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

791. Pearl, R. Some notes on the census of religious bodies, 1926. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 417-432.—The writer calls attention to the statistics on religious bodies published by the United States Bureau of Census. The growth of religious bodies during the 10-year period, while not equal to the increase in certain elements of material culture, is approximately equal to that of the total population. The number of Sunday-school teachers and scholars had increased less than church membership. The desirability of studying these figures more carefully is stressed.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

792. Pernis, C. Le nuove teorie penali della Russia sovietica. (The new penal theories in Soviet Russia.) *Scuol. pos.*, 1931, 39, 1-22.—A criticism of the new juridical orientations of the U. S. S. R. on the ground that they completely sacrifice individual liberty in the interest of the state.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

793. Plaut, P. Eine dreizehnjährige Kindesmörderin. (A thirteen-year-old child murderess.) *Krim. Monatsh.*, 1931, 5, 221-224.—Describes in considerable detail the case of Waldtraut S., a girl of thirteen, who presumably killed a seven-year-old boy. The latter had died by drowning and at first no crime was suspected. Upon further investigation it appeared that the dead child was the illegitimate son of a young woman who had entrusted him, without adequate investigation of conditions, into the care of the little girl. However, no direct responsibility could be attached to the mother for the death of the child. The little girl, upon a series of most rigorous examinations, told a number of contradictory stories

in regard to the manner in which the boy met his end. Finally she changed completely her original account and left the examiners with the only inference possible under the circumstances: murder. This case is of particular importance from the psychological point of view. It demonstrates in a clear and forceful manner the great difficulties involved in questioning the lying child. Such a type of child, as in the case of this little girl, can very readily conceal the real state of affairs from the superficial observer.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

794. Ploscowe, M. Some causative factors in criminality. In *Report on the causes of crime*, Vol. I. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report No. 13. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. 1-161.—This is a critical analysis of the literature on the causes of crime, wherein are considered morphological, physiological, mental, social, economic and political factors. There appears to be no unit cause of crime. The mistake common to the Lombrosians, endocrinologists, psychologists and psychiatrists has been the tendency to over-emphasize the causative rôle of some one particular factor. The soundest data on crime causation seem to have been contributed by the literature which has studied the criminal in terms of the demoralizing social influences which have acted upon him; the study of the development of the professional criminal is especially instructive in this connection. Times of depression enhance the volume of crime against property, but the possibilities are that the increase is due primarily to crimes of first offenders, the criminality of professional criminals being apparently unaffected. A significant factor in American criminal conditions is the inefficiency in the enforcement of the criminal law. Studies of organized crime should be carried out in larger cities, for which the Landesco study in Chicago furnishes a fine model. Particular attention should be directed to the relation between crime and politics. There is a lack of a criminal psychology which can indicate motives to action in the case of different types of criminals. It would be desirable for the Federal Government to carry out scientific studies of the criminal, which program would be a model for the states to follow. There is appended a reference list of books and articles cited.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

795. Rivera Ricardo, —. La heterogeneidad étnica y espiritual de México. (The racial and spiritual heterogeneity of Mexico.) Mexico: Mijares, 1931. Pp. 251.—The author is a professor of Mexican history in the National University of Mexico. The historical, racial, cultural, psychic and economic factors of Mexican social problems are analyzed in terms of the heterogeneous nature of the Mexican nation. "The laws have failed in the ethical and spiritual homogenization of Mexico. Neither the different administrations nor the armed movements have understood their correct rôle and causation with reference to the people. The deep motive of our

unrest and discord is the diversity of ideals and aspirations inherent in our lack of racial unity. A deep anthropological analysis aiming at the solution of the problem is very urgent. In order to hasten and shorten the otherwise exceedingly long process of racial homogenization, scientific techniques are needed. Our racial problem being the key to our history, the only means to reach the goal of peace and civilization for which we long is the use of science and wisdom on the part of the . . . government, since ignorance will never succeed in tracing and solving the problem." Bibliography of 86 titles.—*G. B. Camargo* (Mexico).

796. Roberts, W. H. A psychological study of the growing Jesus. *Open Court*, 1931, 45, 243-255.—In spite of the meagerness of materials at hand, the author believes it possible to trace the psychological development of Jesus. He conceives the crowning feature of this to be the idea of substituting love for hate. This spiritual conception was not grasped by his disciples, nor has it been appreciated by orthodox theology or evangelical Christianity. Its significance has recently become understood through the practical application made by Gandhi. Jesus accepted failure rather than faithlessness to his ideal, but in that way achieved leadership through sacrificial service.—*J. P. Hylan* (Stoneham, Mass.).

797. Royer, L. Conditions psychologiques et conséquences pédagogiques de l'éducation musicale par le phonographe. (Psychological conditions and pedagogical consequences of musical education by means of the phonograph.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 196-198.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

798. Rubenovitch, P. Les mobiles du suicide. (The fluctuations of suicide.) *Prophyl. ment.*, 1931, 5, 385-388.—The statistics of suicide obey the same laws as those of the psychopathies, showing a re-emergence in the spring and in the fall. After having shown the various fluctuations of suicide, the author declares that it is not the sadness of life which most often causes the desire for death, but the absence of hope in life, and that the real remedy is to give back some hope to those who are often apathetic.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

799. Sarfatti, M. Verso l'abolizione della pena di morte in Inghilterra. (The movement for the abolition of the death penalty in England.) *Scuol. pos.*, 1931, 39, 117-124.—Sarfatti discusses the development of the idea of the abolition of the death penalty in England—a slow but growing movement.—*G. C. Ferrari* (Bologna).

800. Saudek, B. Writing movements as indications of the writer's social behavior. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 337-373.—The writer, author of several books on graphology, presents in this paper the criteria by which he believes normal handwriting can be distinguished from that produced consciously and deliberately with special attention to chiromancy. This distinction between spontaneous, normal writing

and slow, deliberate script is an important index of the writer's social behavior. After discussing the factors which contribute to the determination of an individual's handwriting, the writer presents the more important aspects of the rate and tempo of writing. From these he derives symptoms which may be used in judging the speed at which a given script was written. To these are added indicators of the normality of the script. Taken together, they indicate how readily the handwriting was produced, and, in the view of the author, reveal the state of mind of the person producing the script.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

801. Schmalhausen, S. D., & Calverton, V. F. [Eds.] *Woman's coming of age. A symposium.* New York: Liveright, 1931. Pp. xx + 509. \$3.75.—The 28 contributors to this volume have given a comprehensive picture, including the historical aspects, of the modern woman and her problems. The book is divided into four parts: woman through the ages, psychology and pathology of the sexes, the new woman, and problems and prospects. Among the contributors are Robert Briffault, Alice Beal Parsons, Margaret Mead, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, G. V. Hamilton, Havelock Ellis, Lorine Pruette, Dora Russell, Rebecca West, and Ben B. Lindsey.—*M. Goodrie* (Clark).

802. Smith, T. V. The social philosophy of George Herbert Mead. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 368-385.—The major problem of social philosophy is the harmony of individual interest and social welfare. Mead thought to facilitate the solution of this problem by showing that as psychological the individual is social. The technique of his psychology is that of rôle-assumption: by acting as others, one finally becomes others to himself. From oscillating others, "a generalized other" arises to constitute from the flowing selves a more or less abiding self. But this self is a "socius" reflecting, like a true microcosm, the dissonance as well as the harmony of the social macrocosm. Mead thought to show as his social philosophy that amelioration flows differentially from his account of the self. In this he was not wholly successful. The self resulting from Mead's analysis is descriptively social, but no more ethically so than is the community that begets it; and of the moral quality of existing communities Mead had no high opinion. His interest in amelioration flowed from the man he was rather than from his doctrine of the self. His social philosophy is generous; his social psychology probably true; but the two were connected by his personality rather than by his logic.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

803. Souriau, E. Place de la musique dans les humanités esthétiques. (The place of music among the esthetic humanities.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 190-192.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

804. Stanley, D. The science of voice. *J. Franklin Inst.*, 1931, 211, 405-455.—Gives a description of the results of a series of investigations of speaking and singing voices, and also of new techniques based on the

newly established facts. Among these facts are: (1) the rate of breath expulsion for a well-produced voice is a minimum for medium intensities, rising rapidly as intensity is lowered and less rapidly as it is raised. (2) The rate of breath expulsion is also a minimum for tones of medium pitch. (3) The vibrato (a periodic change in intensity at a frequency of about 6 per second) is the result of an impulse periodically applied to all the muscles of phonation. (4) The tremolo (a fault to be avoided) is the result of the fluctuation of one part of the voice-producing mechanism. (5) The upper register ("head voice" of the female, "falsetto" of the male) is due to tension of the vocal cords caused by the relatively weak arytenoid muscles. (6) The lower register ("chest voice") is due to the added action of the stronger crico-thyroid muscles. (7) The energy from a well-produced voice is concentrated in the fundamental and 2 or 3 vowel-frequency bands. (8) The resonating cavities which govern the frequency distribution of energy are the throat, oral pharynx, nasal pharynx, and mouth; but it is impossible to achieve good quality if the mouth assumes a fixed, rigid position because of the resulting interference with the shaping of the other cavities. These facts are shown to be contrary to many of the statements of "authorities" on voice culture.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

805. Stearns, A. W. *The personality of criminals*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1931. Pp. xii + 146. \$2.00.—The author, who is dean of the Tufts College Medical School and Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts, has presented in this volume the results of his experience in the field of criminology. Crime is but a part of the more general problem of the handicapped individual. The causes of crime may be divided into three fundamental classes: (1) neglected childhood; (2) physical and mental disease; (3) primitive culture of immigrants. There is an overlapping of these three categories, and they are seldom sole causes if applied to the individual case. Immigration in particular should be subjected to a most careful selection process. Penal institutions are at best a necessary evil. Perhaps the most that they can contribute to social welfare will be the diagnostic material for help in other cases; but this material is not being used as it might be used. The hope of penology and criminology rests upon the adoption of scientific methods for the analysis of the offender.—*P. C. Squires* (Clinton, N. Y.).

806. Tinker, M. A., & Goodenough, F. L. *Mirror reading as a method of analyzing factors involved in word perception*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 493-502.—Four adult readers practiced 10 min. daily for about 5 months reading English prose from the reversed image shown in a mirror. Initial letters were of most importance for apprehension; context was frequently used in the case of difficult words or of imperfect perception; and word-length was found to be an important factor in determining word form. The subjects tended to agree in the relative frequency of the different kinds of errors made. Interference

from the normal reading habit appeared in the reversal of letters in the horizontal direction and in a definite "upside-down" illusion which tended to produce similar confusion in the vertical direction.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

807. Traumann, F. E. *Das Rundschreiben des Papstes Pius XI. über die christliche Ehe und die Sexualreform*. (The encyclical of Pope Pius XI on Christian marriage and sex reform). *Zsch. f. Sex.-wiss. u. Sex.-pol.*, 1931, 28, 122-131.—The encyclical sets forth that the procreation and rearing of children is the prime goal of marriage. A marital embrace that does not "awake new life" is condemned. No economic nor social hardship can be said to justify birth control. There is no allowance for human frailty. Abortion is condemned without mitigation. The encyclical permits adopting the position of woman as set forth by the laws of the country in which she lives, but points out that the wife is required to obey her husband, not as a servant, but as a companion. It briefly touches on eugenics, but continues to condemn sterilization. This encyclical adds no new attitudes to those previously promulgated by the Church.—*H. Marshall* (Stanford).

808. Travis, L. E. *Speech pathology; a dynamic neurological treatment of normal speech and speech deviations*. New York: Appleton, 1931. Pp. xxiv + 331. \$4.00.—In this volume speech is considered as an integrated behavior pattern of a very complex type which is superimposed upon groups of neuromuscular units whose biological functions are much more primitive phylogenetically than that of speech. The speech mechanism is considered as a system of midline levers, bilateral in structure, whose concerted action is dependent upon synchronized control patterns of "mirrored orientation." The development of unilateral motor leads is basic in such a system and any interference with this development will result in a deviation from the norm in speech. The author uses the concept of "neurological dominance" of gradients in the central nervous system as a basis of explanation for the development of normal speech habits. The speech gradient is not conceived as a topographically distinct center, but rather as a dominant kinetic rhythm or melody, which may be interrupted by cortical disease or lesion once it has been developed; or it may not fully develop, if, for instance, the native handedness of the individual is interfered with. There are three general classes of speech disorders: (1) disorders of rhythm in verbal expression; (2) disorders of articulation and vocalization; (3) disorders of symbolic formulation and expression. These are discussed as to symptoms, etiology and therapy. Data are drawn chiefly from the researches of the author for the first two of these classes, and for the third type the work of Head (*Aphasia and Kindred Disorders of Speech*) is summarized. The book contains seventy figures of illustrative material (mostly from the author's own work), a glossary containing some four hundred terms, and an appendix of forty-two pages contain-

ing stimulus syllables, words and sentences for speech training.—C. V. Hudgins (Clark).

809. Van der Ven, D. J. *De folklore als wetenschap in Nederland*. (Folk-lore as a science in the Netherlands.) *Mensch en Maatschappij*, 1930, 6, 457-475.—This is a plea for the recognition of the valuable "live" folk-lore material to be found hidden among phenomena of every-day life in the contemporary civilization of the Netherlands. Such material includes old heathen ceremonies hidden among Christian religious and festival rites, especially in the country, and current superstitions about the number 13, about walking under a ladder, etc. Despite their irrationality, such phenomena are by no means restricted to the ignorant and rustic. This material, often gathered by local preachers and teachers acting as folk-lorists, should be interpreted by trained anthropologists in order to be of full value to anthropology as a science. The data must be gathered promptly, since the simple folk-lore of work, play, and nature is yielding rapidly to cultural phenomena, so that such lore often lingers only in children's rhymes and games. Some suggestions are given as to how investigations into such lore may be most tactfully and successfully conducted. It is urged that the excellent work in folk-lore already done in Flemish Belgium and in Saxony be emulated in the Netherlands and supported by the state.—E. M. Pilpel (New York City).

810. Van Kleeck, M., Winslow, E. A., & Reid, I. de A. *Work and law observance*. In *Report on the causes of crime, Vol. I*. National Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report No. 13. Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1931. Pp. 163-390.—This is set forth as an experimental inquiry into the influence of unemployment and occupational conditions upon crime. Topics studied are: work and law observance in the histories of Sing Sing prisoners; the negro's relation to law observance; relationships between employment and crime fluctuations as shown by New York and Massachusetts statistics. There is a clear correlation between unemployment and crime frequency. More case studies are needed. Recommendations are laid down respecting the problems of finding employment, and security of employment as a preventive of crime. There are four statistical appendices.—P. C. Squires (Clinton, N. Y.).

811. [Various.] *Interviews, interviewers and interviewing in social case work*. New York: Family Welfare Assn. Amer., 1931. Pp. 132.—This book contains fifteen articles reprinted from *The Family*. Wright, L., *The Worker's Attitude as an Element in Social Case Work*: Emphasizes the conscious attitude of the worker as a part of interviewing skill, and lists five ways in which skill may be increased (by flexible imagination, by being unshockable, by working on the strength rather than the weaknesses of human nature, by expertness rather than the use of the whip-hand, and by developing a capacity to learn out of failure). Lee, P. R., *A Study of Social Treatment*: Social treatment is divided into its executive aspects

and its leadership aspects, and each is discussed. His illustrative interview brings out some of the principles of successful interviewing, such as beginning with the client's main interest, the necessity for lapse of time, not assuming authority until your authority is recognized, respect for personality, releasing the client's own capacity, etc. Lucas, J. M., *The Interview of Persuasion*: "Persuasion is possible when the distasteful and alienated things of life are consciously related to our interests." Brisley, M. S., *An Attempt to Articulate Processes*: An analysis of processes in the interview. Taft, J., *The Use of the Transfer Within the Limits of the Office Interview*: "The basis of all case work therapy is primarily emotional, not rational or intellectual. . . . The emotional going over of the client to the case worker breaks down old fears and inhibitions and provides a safe medium in which the growth of new thoughts, feelings and habits becomes possible." Clow, L. B., *The Art of Helping through the Interview*: Two interviews give the results of getting the client's point of view, assuming the client is intelligent, of the contribution of "setting," being at ease, etc. Vlachos, A., *Opening the Way*: "Beginning the interview by ridding the client of the incubus of any premeditated plan, removing his resistance thereto, and ending the interview when he feels free and competent to make his own decisions, would seem to be one method at least of opening the way to an intelligent solution of his problem." Wannamaker, C., *Social Treatment from the Standpoint of a Client*: The client tells what she thinks of previous interviews, showing that the attitude of the client is very important. Kempton, H. P., *The Class Teaches Itself*: A method of teaching interviewing. Sytz, F., *An Experiment in Student Training*: "In order to use case work processes consciously and purposefully, students must be encouraged to develop an experimental attitude toward case work and the part they play in the processes involved."—E. B. Heim (Provo, Utah).

812. Vidoni, G. *Per la profilassi sociale*. (For social prophylaxis.) *Ann. de l'osp. psych. di Perugia*, 1931, 25, 79-120.—Resumé of what has been done for social prophylaxis by the Province of Genoa, written by the director of the bureau concerned. Vidoni explains the reasons for his work in social reeducation of the retarded, and discusses the excellent work which is being done at Genoa for illegitimate children.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

813. Warren, H. C. *Psychological aspects of calendar reform*. *Scient. Mo.*, 1931, 33, 440-442.—To effect a reform appeals must be adjusted to different types of interests, especially the religious.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

814. Zurhellen-Pfeiderer, E. *Was gibt die moderne Mutter ihrem Kinder an religiösen Gütern mit?* (What religious values does the modern mother transmit to her child?) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1930, 3, 46-56.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 18202).

[See also abstracts 588, 602, 614, 622, 644, 647, 650, 651, 652, 653, 661, 670, 685, 686, 716, 726, 744, 840, 850, 851, 880, 907, 908, 911, 920.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

815. Abramson, M. J. Notes sur quelques visites à des laboratoires d'orientation professionnelle. (Notes on some visits to vocational guidance laboratories.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 69-72.—An account of the methods used by Giese and his collaborators in vocational guidance testing.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

816. Andrés, B. V. Prevención de accidentes del trabajo. (Prevention of industrial accidents.) *Med. d. Trab. e Hig. Indus.*, 1931, 2, 123-153.—The author discusses the causes and prevention of industrial accidents. He cites as important the following causes of accidents: deficient illumination and ventilation, extreme temperatures, fatigue, insufficient skill, unguarded machines, etc. Methods of prevention of accidents are discussed. A series of German, French, and Spanish safety placards are shown.—*J. W. Nagge* (Chicago).

817. Bläsch, H. Tagung der schweiz. Psycho-techniker in Oertlimatt (27.-29. August 1931). (Conference of the Swiss psycho-technologists in Oertlimatt, August 27-29, 1931.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1931, 3, 210-214.—The topic under discussion this year was the training of practical psychologists, especially psycho-technologists. The growing demand for practical psychologists necessitates university training of a particular type. The selection of speakers at the conference aimed at contributions from all fields, *Hochschule*, vocational and university training. Among these Sganzi of Bern gave an outline of a course for *Hochschule*. All participants stressed the need of practical observation and application in institutions where patients were cared for, for the training of those who would go into the field.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

818. Bingham, W. V. Management's concern with research in industrial psychology. *Harvard Business Rev.*, 1931 (October), 40-53.—An historical background of industrial psychology. Typical industrial psychology problems include the worker's fitness for the job, organization of work, and incentives. A chart gives measurable aspects of industrial behavior, such as output, earnings, turnover, safety, and factors conditioning behavior, such as fitness for work, social status, training, and rest periods, which should be measured as far as possible. A typical study of accident-proneness is cited, showing the importance of health, aptitude and personality factors. Study of individual accident cases made possible a considerable decrease in accidents. The early stages of the learning curve may be prognostic of its later course. In Europe the research program is fostered by the development of government and private foundations. In this country a variety of agen-

cies contribute and a coordination of many of these in a cooperative program is desirable.—*H. E. Burt* (Ohio State).

819. Cornelissen, C. Economies de temps et d'effort dans les diverses professions. (Economy of time and effort in various professions.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 161-163.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

820. De Gaultier, J. Ennoblement du travail par économie d'effort. (Ennoblement of work by economy of effort.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 159-160.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

821. Dweishauvers, G. L'étude psychologique du rendement individuel. (The psychological study of individual production.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 156-159.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

822. Fontegne, J. L'économie du temps et de l'effort. (Economy of time and effort.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 155-156.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

823. Gundlach, R. H., & Gerum, E. Vocational interests and types of ability. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 505-511.—Estimates are presented of the inter-correlations between 15 of the vocations measured by Strong's Vocational Interest Blank, together with a partial analysis of the types of interest responsible for the degree of correlation. For the correlations the stencils have been used. It is concluded that the grouping into social and technical interests covers up many actual differences, and that the terms social, abstract, and mechanical do not "stand for three homogeneous, mutually independent, and collectively exhaustive categories of ability."—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

824. Laugier, H., Bonnardel, R. Les aptitudes requises pour le personnel de la fabrication dans les usines de matières colorantes. (The requisite aptitudes for the manufacturing personnel in factories making coloring matter.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 155-160.—Study of the occupation from the psychological and physiological points of view.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

825. Mathewson, S. B. A survey of personnel management in 195 concerns. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 225-231.—Questionnaires describing personnel practices were returned by 195 leading concerns employing 2,391,000 workers. It was found that man analyses are more common than job analyses. Psychological tests have lagged behind trade tests as an employment device. Interviewing is the most generally used employment device, being reported by 93% of the concerns. Some sort of job training is given by 92%. Bonus plans of wage payment are used by relatively few employers in comparison with straight piece rates, and straight time is still used by 69%. Pension systems are in use two and one half times as often as employee representation. The proportions of firms using various combinations of personnel management devices are also shown, and many other comparisons are made.—(Courtesy *Person J.*).

826. Polak, A. Hoe men de rechte persoon niet op de rechte plaats krijgt. (How not to get the right person into the right job.) *Jeugd en Beroep*, 1930, 3, 370-374.—The author holds that "in the great majority of occupations pursued by women [office work, nursing, domestic service, etc.], a psychotechnical examination is not a good means for putting the right person into the right job. For this [successful placing] does not depend exclusively or even primarily upon innate capacity, but rather upon [the candidate's] inclinations, upon the conditions under which the work is to be carried on, and upon the disposition and character of those under whom, with whom, or over whom it is to be done." Psychological tests of vocational fitness may also be unfair because of nervousness of the testee, because of the marked changes which personality often undergoes during adolescence, etc. Altogether, insight into personality and thorough familiarity with the conditions of the vocations themselves are held to be of greater usefulness than tests to the vocational counsellor.—E. M. Pilpel (New York City).

827. Prevost, J. Discipline du travail et mise en train. (The discipline of work and its beginning.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 173-174.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

828. Sageret, J. L'esprit et le machinisme. (The mind and mechanization.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 163-165.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

829. Stevenson, R. A. The Minnesota unemployment research project. *Univ. Minn. Employment Stabilization Res. Instit.*, 1931, 1, No. 1. Pp. 26.—Project 1 deals with economic aspects of unemployment, such as its character and causes. Project 2 deals with individual diagnosis and retraining. 4,000 unemployed persons are to be carried through clinics. Vocational aptitudes are to be diagnosed, re-education problems discussed and methods of re-education demonstrated. Individual case studies are made involving the following tests: educational status, educational ability, clerical aptitude, manual dexterity, mechanical aptitude, strength of hands, back and legs, vocational interest, trade skill, personality traits, sensory acuity. Results of the tests and other examinations, including medical, are presented at staff conferences and recommendations made regarding desirable re-training. Further problems deal with the possibility of utilizing leisure time in additional training. Project 3 deals with the development of public employment agencies, including a new system for contacting employers and reorganization of the existing staff through training. Appendices give the staff organization, the form used in unemployment registration, and a list of projected publications.—H. E. Burt (Ohio State).

830. Taylor, N. W. On the improvement of the dictionary. *Science*, 1931, 74, 367-368.—The author suggests that common words and syllables be omitted and that the distinguishing letters be printed in bold face and capitals.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

831. Tead, O. Ethical aspects of personnel management. *Rel. Educ.*, 1931, 26, 617-622.—Something like 75% of the industrial companies of this country employ less than two hundred workers. Among such companies the personnel practices which look out for the physical, financial and moral interests of the employees are at a minimum. The ethics of employers do not seem to be applied to matters of practical business. Unless there is a marked development along this line we may expect the less temporizing method of revolution.—J. P. Hylan (Stoneham, Mass.).

832. Walther, L. L'économie du temps et de l'effort. Problème des mouvements professionnels. (Economy of time and effort. Problem of professional movements.) *Psychol. et vie*, 1931, 5, 167-170.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

833. Walther, L. Die Arbeitspsychologie. (Vocational psychology.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1931, 3, 215-219.—The author traces the study of movements required for certain vocations from the discovery of the cinematograph. The problem of vocational psychology is the diagnosis that will reveal the essential movements necessary for the performance of an act and the development of increased skill for the worker. The work of Chauveau (1904) is quoted, with his law: the expenditure of energy necessary for a piece of work decreases as the muscle contraction increases. The author discusses bimanual dexterity and rhythm and Münsterberg's law of interruption as causing retardation of tempo.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

[See also abstracts 716, 904.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

834. Anderson, J. E. Pediatrics and child psychology. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1930, 95, 1015-1018.—The pediatrician must frequently face questions concerning the mental health, learning, and adjustments of children. He needs a background knowledge of the principles of child psychology and should know such techniques as intelligence testing. The psychologist has recently contributed a great deal to the understanding of problems of the development and behavior of young children. These new findings should be shared by anyone concerned with child health. The physician and pediatrician may gain a knowledge of child psychology through a study of psychology textbooks and through observing the behavior of the child in situations where strain and pressure are absent.—D. J. Ingle (Minnesota).

835. Cohen, A., & Altowitz, N. Falsification of age: a factor in child guidance. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 476-478.—Citation of a case, with discussion of its implications.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

836. De Sanctis, S. Visual apprehension in the maze behavior of normal and feeble-minded children. *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 463-468.—The De Sanctis pattern of paper maze was presented to 20 normal and 12 feeble-minded children; and for

incentive each was asked to suppose that he must get out of it to escape from danger or to obtain food when very hungry or to get a piece of chocolate. Some of the preschool normals used merely trial and error attempts, but the school-age normals all solved the problem by visually apprehending it. The feeble-minded (all of school age) also used the latter method, but more slowly. It is inferred that visual apprehension is an inherent rather than a learned ability.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

837. Galli, A. *Contributo allo studio del giudizio morale nei fanciulli normale ed anormale.* (Contributions to the study of moral judgments in normal and abnormal children.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuore*, 1931, 6, 325-368.—This is a comparative study of the moral judgments of normal and abnormal children. 143 normal children between the ages of 8 and 13½ and 93 abnormal ones between the ages of 9 and 18 were studied. The tests given were related to stealing, lying, and gruesomeness. It was shown that normal children as young as eight are capable of distinguishing right, and often make very sensitive evaluations (using as a standard the judgments of normal adults). Abnormal children showed a very narrowed ability to make moral judgments. 12 of the 93 children who were investigated were completely unable to comprehend the moral content of the tests. Others showed themselves incapable of evaluating the degree of morality of actions.—A. Angyal (Turin).

838. Galli, A., & Necchi, L. *Ricerche sui fanciulli instabili.* (Researches upon unstable children.) *Pubbl. Univ. Cattol. d. S. Cuore*, 1931, 5, 3-74.—100 cases of unstable children are described clinically. Alcoholism, lues, and tuberculosis play an important part as hereditary factors. The experimenter finds that cranial injury is to be considered in the etiology of instability. From the psychological point of view, the strong predominance of mixed forms of instability is worthy of mention, in which cases there is present a definite defect in intellect, in addition to abnormality of character.—A. Angyal (Turin).

839. Gates, A. I., & Scott, A. W. *Characteristics and relations of motor speed and dexterity among young children.* *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 423-454.—To 50 children, mainly 4½ to 6 years of age, were given 17 individual tests of speed in motor functions: dropping marbles through a slot with right hand, left hand, and both hands, tapping bell with right, left, and alternately, sorting cards with right, with left, etc. Age, intelligence scores, and teachers' ratings were also secured. Statistical treatment shows apparently no closer correlation between motor dexterity and intelligence in children than in adults. Intercorrelations of the tests suggest that motor speed is highly specialized in about the same degree in young children as in adults. Correlations tend to be high when the performances are of the same type though executed by different members, when they are executed by the same members, or when they involve

the same side of the body.—J. F. Dashiell (North Carolina).

840. Jenkins, G. G. *Factors involved in children's friendships.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 440-448.—Information is presented regarding the friendships of 280 boys and girls in the junior high schools of Riverside, Calif. The correlation (corrected) between social-economic position of parent of child and parent of friend was 0.816, and this was not greatly affected by proximity of homes. The children tend to choose friends within one year of their own CA and of approximately the same intelligence. Friendships are about equally divided between those made in school and those made in the neighborhood and through home and related contacts.—J. A. McGeech (Missouri).

841. Klein, M. *Les principes psychologiques de l'analyse infantile.* (The psychological principles of child analysis.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 440-453.—Translated from the English.—O. L. Harvey (Cambridge, Mass.).

842. Lehman, H. C., & Witty, P. A. *One more study of permanence of interest.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 481-492.—The Lehman Vocational Attitude Quiz was given to 26,878 school children between the ages of 8½ and 18½, and the changes in interests with increasing age were studied. In many, or even in most, of the vocational preferences of the boys no permanent interests exist. Much the same is true for the girls. "The data assembled by the writers indicate that certain vocational interests cannot be permanent. Other interests may be more permanent. And available data show quite clearly that interests are symptomatic of ability only to a limited degree." These conclusions contradict certain current generalizations.—J. A. McGeech (Missouri).

843. Levi Bianchini, M. *Educazione e psicologia individualistica in rapporto ad alcuni casi di bambini difficili.* (Education and individual psychology with regard to certain cases of difficult children.) *Arch. gen. di neur. psich. e psicanal.*, 1931, 12, 34-40.—The author gives a conservative account of the fundamental ideas of Adler on the education of children.—G. C. Ferrari (Bologna).

844. Marquis, D. P. *Can conditioned responses be established in the newborn infant?* *J. Genet. Psychol.*, 1931, 39, 479-492.—Eight newborn infants were bottle-fed six times daily, the feeding being invariably preceded and accompanied by the sound of a buzzer broken into 5-second periods. Records of each infant's reactions were kept in two ways, together with the experimenter's observations and a polygraph record of gross movements, sucking movements, and times of stimulation. With the exception of one infant that was apparently never hungry, all subjects showed in the course of four or five days an increase in mouth-opening and in sucking, and a decrease in crying and general activity, upon sound of the buzzer before it was accompanied by the bottle. Control tests on the same infants with other visual

and auditory stimuli elicited no food-taking reactions. Control tests of other infants of the same age, to whom the buzzer had been presented always unaccompanied by food, also brought out no food-taking responses. It is concluded that since present neurological evidence indicates that the cortex functions very incompletely in the first few months, conditioned reflexes can be formed in the newborn by subcortical correlation, e.g., in midbrain and red nucleus.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

845. Neall, H. E. Living with your left-handed child. *Calif. Parent-Teacher*, 1931, 14, 37.—Left-handedness is not an abnormality. Left-handed children, and right-handed as well, should be trained in the fullest possible use of both hands without "changing" from the preferred hand. In writing, the left-handed position is the opposite of the right, and the writing should be vertical or backhand. In drawing the work begins at the upper right instead of the upper left. There is no reason why left-handed children should be awkward, with proper training, nor self-conscious, since 6 people in 100 are left-handed. Neither should they gain undue attention or be subjected to severe criticism.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

846. Rochat, E. Introduction à la psychanalyse des enfants. (Introduction to child psychoanalysis.) *Rev. fr. de psychanal.*, 1930-31, 4, 428-439.—Translated from the German of Anna Freud (See II: 121).—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

847. Stevenson, G. S. Why parents consult the pediatrician. *Amer. J. Dis. Children*, 1930, 39, 814-826.—An analysis of 32 cases admitted to the pediatric department of the Cornell Clinic shows 12 to have been practically uncomplicated medical problems; 15 were medical problems so exaggerated by involved adult personalities that these personalities had to be considered in any adequate plan of treatment, and 5 were practically entirely problems of the parent's or referrer's personality. In 24 of these 32 cases, the chief motive of the parent in referring the child appeared to be altruistic; in 8 ulterior or hidden. The mother who wished to establish a stronger case of neglect against a deserting husband by having a physician say the child was sick illustrates the hidden motive. The altruistic motive in 11 of the 24 cases was estimated as somewhat excessive. Overprotection, which limits the vision of the parent, and so obstructs treatment, in one of these 11 cases was due to a mother's efforts to compensate to the child for his father's irritability.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 18112).

848. Terman, L. M., & Lima, M. Children's reading. (2nd ed.) New York: Appleton, 1931. Pp. xv + 422. \$2.50.—In this new edition there is a new chapter on types of children's reading; 325 titles have been dropped and 200 added; the sections given to fiction, fairy tales, art, and history have been expanded, and there is a new section on exploration; there is a revision of the Growing Library and the Supplementary Reading Lists for Schools; the book is illustrated.—*M. Goodrie* (Clark).

849. Thurstone, L. L. Influence of motion pictures on children's attitudes. *J. Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 2, 291-305.—The present study reports an attempt to measure the influence of two motion picture films on children's attitudes by means of the rating scales previously developed by the author. In the first experiment 240 children in grades 9 to 12 were given a paired-comparison test of their attitude toward various crimes. They then saw the film "Street of Chance" at the local theater. In this film, professional gambling played an important part. Tested again on the following day, their judgments of the crimes were very nearly the same, except for gambling, which was now judged more severely. The direction of this change was unexpected. In a second film, "Hide Out," bootlegging played an important rôle. 254 children were tested in this case both by the paired-comparison scale and by a statement scale. No appreciable change was found by either method. The author concludes that these experiments show that motion pictures can be used to produce a change in social attitudes, and that this change can be objectively measured.—*E. B. Newman* (Frankfurt).

850. Vance, T. F., & Grandprey, M. B. Objective methods of ranking nursery school children on certain aspects of musical capacity. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 577-585.—Methods are described and a table of inter-correlations between seven variables (rhythm, age, time, home environment, interpretation, tone and responsiveness) is given.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

851. Williamson, M. The social worker in child care and protection. New York: Harper, 1931. Pp. 485. \$2.75.—The book covers that specialized group of social workers dealing exclusively with the child, and gives in detail the functions, responsibilities, qualifications and remunerations received in each of the positions in four different types of social agencies dealing with children: the children's aid groups (those supported both by private and by public funds); the children's institutions; the day nursery; and the protection society. The book is in five parts: Part I covers the scope of the study, the origin, extent, and program of children's work; the four parts following are concerned with the four above-mentioned agencies in order, with separate chapters under each part for the different positions in the separate fields. In the four allied fields the same qualifications are stressed; college training, a personality in which are blended tact, discretion, and sterling honesty, a sense of humor, and emotional balance. The primary interest of the workers dealing with the child in all four fields is the same: his adjustment to a new environment, his health, his education, his personality and behavior. Since the child belongs to his own people, his return to them is eventually anticipated in most cases, and therefore each agency's and each worker's responsibility is to work equally with the parents and the child. The duties and responsibilities of each position in each

field are covered extensively, but specifically, while a survey of office mechanics, vacations, sick leave, methods of salary increase, working hours, etc., is also given. The scope of child welfare in these four fields is necessarily revealed by this study, but the primary purpose of the book is the analysis of the worker and her job in each position of these organizations.—*M. T. Gabriel* (Worcester, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 725, 753, 793, 814, 913, 916, 921.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

852. [Anon.] Australian Council for Educational Research, first annual report, 1930-1931. Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research, 1931. Pp. 46.—Annual report of the Council, telling about the establishment of the Council and its constitution, and giving the report of the executive officer. The state institutes for educational research are listed and a report is included on the educational research in Australia prior to the establishment of the Council.—*D. Shakov* (Worcester State Hospital).

853. Baird, D. O. A vocabulary study of biology notebooks of fifty representative secondary schools in New York state. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 512-516.—The total number of scientific terms used in all of the notebooks collected is 645. It is concluded that biology has an individual and somewhat difficult technical vocabulary. The words not found in Thorndike's *Teacher's Word Book* or in Powers' *List of Scientific Terms for High School Students* are listed. A general vocabulary of less than 2000 words is sufficient for the average pupil in elementary biology.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

854. Bell, H. M. Study habits of teachers college students. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 538-543.—The study habits of 127 teachers college students, freshman to senior, are investigated. Analysis of the distribution of study time over the week shows that the most studying is done on Tuesday, the least on Friday. The average daily study time for the group is one hour and fifty-one minutes. Intelligence score is more diagnostic of scholastic success than is study time.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

855. Brotemarkle, R. A. Clinical psychology and student personnel work. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 254-258.—Both clinical psychology and student personnel work have developed from several points of view; these developments have been largely institutional in nature, determined by the types of clientele and problems dealt with. Clinical psychology has supplied research background and given diagnostic aid in individual cases of student personnel work. Clinicians or consultants in some instances have been placed on personnel staffs, and in others have been chosen as directors of personnel. In the rapid expansion of personnel work the stage of evaluation is approaching. In the light of the past, what is psychology's contribution to the present and future trend? Clinical psychology goes beyond the training of "testers" for group and individual measurements.

It analyzes personality and makes recommendations for aiding in the adjustment and development of the individual. The basic task of clinical psychology is to train persons who will make the fundamental principles of personality analysis and development applicable to the entire personnel activity.—(Courtesy *Person. J.*).

856. Brown, A. W., & Lind, O. School achievement in relation to mental age—a comparative study. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 561-576.—It is found that children with IQ's from 70 to 79, in a retarded group, make achievement scores from 60 to 30 months below their mental age, in the different subjects tested. On the other hand, children of the same level of intelligence in an average group make achievement scores from 2 to 16 months above their mental age. "From this it would appear that the relation of achievement to mental age depends not so much upon the level of intelligence as upon the position of that level in the group receiving instruction."—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

857. Brueckner, L. J., & Melby, E. O. Diagnostic and remedial teaching. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1931. Pp. xviii + 598. \$2.75.—This book deals with diagnostic procedure and remedial treatment as applied to the work of elementary schools. The authors first set forth the nature and function of the standardized educational tests, the aspects of intellectual progress that are to be measured, and the nature and technique of educational diagnosis. They then take up in some detail diagnostic and remedial procedures for each of the following elementary school subjects: arithmetic, reading, language, spelling, handwriting, social studies, character education and health education. For each of these subjects they first set forth the agreed-upon objectives in instruction, norms of attainment, and the specific skills that should be developed. They then describe the various standardized tests to be used for different diagnostic purposes, and show how to measure progress and the means of diagnosing peculiar difficulties for both individuals and groups. Finally they describe the various remedial techniques that have been developed.—*E. Fehrer* (Bryn Mawr).

858. Carhart, M. S., & Ingram, S. P. Experiments in corrective English. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1931. Pp. 183. \$1.00.—Many instances of faulty expressions found in books written in the qualifying examinations of college students at the University of California are assembled in this book. These illustrations are accompanied by practical explanations and pertinent subject matter in such a way as to produce a textbook to fill the needs of college students to review their language knowledge and usage constructively.—*E. V. Brill* (Malone, N. Y.).

859. Cornell, E. L. The effect of trait differences in ability grouping. *Univ. of the State of N. Y. Bull.*, 1931, No. 981. Pp. 26.—A group of 147 ten-year-old children in Grades 2-6 was tested on the Stanford Achievement Test, and the spread in each of the separate subjects covered by the test was studied. The

children were divided into three ability groups on the basis of the composite scores, but in spite of the discreteness in total scores an appreciable amount of overlapping was found among these groups when separate subjects (or "traits") were studied.—V. Jones (Clark).

860. Davis, J. DeW. The effect of the 6-22-44-22-6 normal curve system on failures and grade values. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 636-640.—Analysis shows that a strict application of this procedure "as a basis for grades in a twelve-term course would eliminate practically fifty-one per cent of the matriculated group." This practice changes the values of the grades from term to term so that a particular grade "has little directly comparable meaning unless associated with a particular term level."—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

861. Drago, A. W. A rating scale for shop teachers. Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—M. B. Jensen (Bowling Green, Ky.).

862. Fenner, C., & Paull, A. G. Individual education. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1930. Pp. 40.—The experiment reported in this paper was the outcome of a discussion of the Dalton plan in 1926. It is called an experiment in individual freedom, the tendencies being threefold: freedom for the student from the restrictions of set courses of study; freedom from needless conventional methods, routine, and the traditional type of discipline; freedom for the teacher from the prevailing ideas of external control. The report deals with the new organization of the school, the difficulties met, and the attitude of parents and students, and closes with a comment on Huxley's idea that children are overtaught and are not encouraged to discover things on their own account, thus failing to develop intellectual independence which is basic to intelligent citizenship. This experiment, which follows many of the Dalton principles, is designed to secure a greater measure of resourcefulness and independent thinking, and a fuller appreciation of the obligations implied in freedom than has been developed by the traditional class system.—E. V. Brill (Malone, N. Y.).

863. Freeman, F. N., & Hoefler, C. An experimental study of the influence of motion picture films on behavior. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 411-425.—Two equated groups of 5th and 6th grade pupils were given the same instruction in parallel groups, for 13 school days, upon teeth and their care. With Group I oral instruction was supplemented by pictures, diagrams and models, and by two motion picture films depicting social situations involving care of the teeth. With Group II the film was not used. The results were measured in four ways. On an information test the film group gained less than the control; in reported care of teeth the groups were equal; in improvement in condition of teeth, the film group excelled slightly.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

864. Gifford, W. J. Introduction to the learning process: a syllabus in educational psychology.

(Rev. ed.) Harrisonburg: Author, 1931. Pp. 35.—This revision of the original 1923 edition of the syllabus focuses the attention of the student upon the problems of teaching, particularly those having to do with the learning process and individual differences. The bibliography has been brought down to date, and the general form improved.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Normal School).

865. Gray, H. A., & Hollingworth, L. S. The achievement of gifted children enrolled and not enrolled in special opportunity classes. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 255-261.—Comparison of two groups of children testing at or above a Stanford-Binet IQ of 130. The first group had attended special opportunity classes, while a comparison group of 36 children were taken who had work in the regular classroom with the prescribed New York City curriculum. Measurements by means of the Stanford Achievement Tests were made in June, 1925, after three years of experimentation. The results show that achievement is dependent upon intelligence, whether the children have been segregated for instruction or scattered about among heterogeneous groups. Also it was found that gifted children may cover a large amount of intellectual work in addition to that of the ordinary prescribed school subjects, without detriment to their achievement in the latter. "The advantages to be hoped for from homogeneous grouping of gifted children lie not so much in expectation of greater achievement in the tool subjects (reading, arithmetic, spelling) as in an enrichment of scholastic experience with additional intellectual opportunities."—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

866. Greene, E. B. The retention of information learned in college courses. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 262-273.—In three courses at the University of Michigan (zoology, psychology and physiological chemistry) the itemized part of the final June examination was repeated in October. The forms of the itemized questions were completion, true-false, multiple choice and labeling varieties. In all three courses 1064 students were given the two examinations. The results show, after statistical treatment, that approximately one-half of the material was lost between June and October. The correlations between the June and October scores are .708 for zoology, .412 for psychology, and .434 for chemistry, with significantly small probable errors. The results of this study are compared with those of previous investigations.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

867. Hartmann, G. W. The constancy of spelling ability among undergraduates. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 303-305.—A list of 50 words common to both the Thorndike and Horn Word Books was dictated to 636 men and women students at Pennsylvania State College. The mean scores for freshmen are lower than for the other classes and for these others the mean scores are very similar.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

868. Hill, C. M., & Mosher, B. D. Making the most of high school. New York: Laidlaw, 1931.

Pp. 288. \$0.06.—The discussion with which the book opens deals with the difficulties which face students as they enter upon high school work with its unfamiliar organization, purposes, and opportunities. The authors endeavor to help students to understand the high school and the purpose of each subject offered in it, and to realize the necessity of mastering an adequate study procedure. Differing abilities are considered as they affect vocational training, and various types of occupations are compared. The special subjects are then analyzed in their bearings upon vocations, and the learning value of extra-curricular activities is stressed. The authors have been mindful of parents as well as of students and have included matter which will aid parents to understand the modern high school better and to advise their children in their choices of subjects which will be of greatest usefulness in the vocation which they may elect to follow.—*E. V. Brill* (Malone, N. Y.).

869. Hohenstein, A. E. Reports of the seventh annual nation-wide testing program. Bloomington: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—These pamphlets give the results of the testing program, with tables showing medians and percentiles, and also final standards for the tests used.—*L. A. Averill* (Worcester Normal School).

870. Holmes, G., & Heidbreder, E. A statistical study of a new type of objective examination question. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 286-292.—A study of what the authors call the wrong-word type of examination question used in the Chapman-Cook Speed of Reading Test. The study was made at the University of Minnesota with 34 wrong-word questions used as part of a final psychology examination taken by 938 students. The results indicate that the scores of this part of the examination conformed closely to the normal frequency curve and gave desirable variability. High validity coefficients were found between the wrong-word scores and such other criteria as other parts of the same examination and final grades in the course.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

871. Jenkins, J. G. Students' use of time. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 259-264.—Time accounting blanks were filled in by 125 students at Iowa State College to show the actual distribution of time during a typical college week. The results are similar to those obtained at Cornell University in a study of the same type. While individual variations are large, the average upperclassman is found to spend 53.63 hours a week in sleep, 20.79 hours in classes and only 12.45 hours in study at home. Daily variations are large, indicating that the student does most of his studying on four days of the week. A correlation of -0.11 with college success indicates that increased time spent in study is apparently a poor remedy for academic failure.—(Courtesy *Person. J.*).

872. Knight, F. B., & Ford, E. Temporary lapses in ability and error in arithmetic. *Elem. School J.*, 1931, 32, 111-124.—This article reports data on the nature of one type of error in arithmetic—that caused by lapses of attention during the working of

a problem, as opposed to error due to actual ignorance of the arithmetical process involved. 200 sixth-grade pupils, divided into four groups of approximately equal ability, worked four series of multiplication examples, consisting of the multiplication of one three- or four-place number by another, in which the same multiplication fact appeared in different positions in the different series. It was found that the later a multiplication fact appeared in a problem, the more frequent the error made upon it, even when increased difficulty due to carrying is made a negligible factor. The explanation is lapse of ability in the worker. On the basis of this finding, frequent short rest periods in any sustained occupation would seem to be desirable.—*E. Fehrer* (Bryn Mawr).

873. Lee, D. M., & Lee, J. M. Some relationships between algebra and geometry. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 551-560.—“The relation between ability to do algebra and ability to do geometry, as expressed by correlation coefficients, probably lies between .50 and .65. The correlation between achievement in algebra and geometry probably lies between .40 and .70. The correlations between ability in algebra and geometry are usually higher and more consistent than those of achievement. About 40 per cent of the pupils show differences between algebra and geometry in respect to both ability and achievement than can not be attributed to chance.”—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

874. Lieberman, J. Creative camping. New York: Association Press, 1931. Pp. xvii + 251. \$2.00.—“A co-educational experiment in personality development and social living.” This is a description of the building of a camp with a personnel staff as the only equipment. Modern educational methods were used in determining objectives and programs. Activities included work craft, nature lore, music, dramatics, athletics, evening programs, community projects, social organization and discussions. Campers with behavior problems improved while in camp, and each individual tended to develop a social viewpoint.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

875. Lombardo-Radice, G. Orientamenti pedagogici per la scuola italiana. (Pedagogical orientation for Italian schools.) Turin: Paravia, 1931. Vol. I. Pp. xv + 420. Vol. II. Pp. 390.—A new enlarged edition of *Accanto ai Maestri* (Decennio 1919-1930). The author has added to the 1925 edition numerous essays which double the collection and recount the ten years of activity which he has spent in pedagogical orientation in the schools of Italy. The subjects discussed are divided into seven groups: (1) the war and national education; (2) call to arms—for school reform; (3) in the midst of battle; (4) let us rejoice, but not too much; (5) didactic essays; (6) for kindergartens (Froebel, Montessori, folk-lore and infant education); (7) for trade schools. In this book, and in other writings which precede it, the author has tried to present, in the light of long experience, his idea of the school, which, after volumi-

nous books by the idealists in Italy, demands actual realization.—V. D'Agostino (Turin).

876. Loomis, C. P., & Moran, A. M. Relation between use of different parts of speech in written composition and mental ability. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 465-475.—The use of the articles *a*, *an*, and *the* correlates more highly with MA than does the use of any other part of speech. The use of connectors shows the next highest correlation, while the use of verbs correlates negatively with MA. The use of articles correlates positively with the use of modifiers, nouns, and connectors, but negatively with verbs. Father's occupation (Barr Scale) correlates positively with the use of articles, with MA, and with vocabulary test score. Interpretations of results are given.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

877. Luc, M. L'importance économique de l'orientation professionnelle. (The economic importance of vocational guidance.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 12-17.—Speech made to the students of the *Institut National d'Orientation Professionnelle*.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

878. Luc, M. Importance morale et sociale de l'orientation professionnelle. (The moral and social importance of vocational guidance.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 149-155.—Speech made to the students of the *Institut National d'Orientation Professionnelle*.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

879. Magruder, F. A., Chambers, M. M., & Olinton, R. J. American civics and government test for high schools and colleges. (Forms A and B.) Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—M. B. Jensen (Bowling Green, Ky.).

880. Maiti, H. P. The problem of discipline from the psychological standpoint. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1931, 6, 71-81.—The problem of discipline has become specially difficult in India recently. Due to the influence of political agitators, there are appearing in the classrooms much disrespect for law, frequent student strikes, and misdemeanors. The teachers appear powerless to deal with them. The government thinks that had there been strict and rigid discipline, these eventualities would never have come to pass. This paper makes inquiry into the necessity for discipline, and finds that discipline not only makes possible the operation of educative forces in the classroom but also prepares the individual pupil for co-operation and happiness in life beyond the school. Discipline by means of external authority cannot succeed. The ideal discipline arises from within, as self-control. Externally applied discipline is of value only until the pupil can develop an inner discipline. Fear has failed as a motive for good behavior. The only sensible basis for discipline lies in the Freudian pronouncement that "love alone acts as the civilizing and restraining factor in the sense that it brings a change from egoism to altruism." A defense and elaboration of this thesis is included in the paper. Further nationalization of education is proposed as a means of overcoming the natural attitude of irrever-

ence and hate toward the government that the pupils transfer to the system of education and to the teachers who represent it.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Normal School).

881. Mayberry, B. A. A study of high-school pupils to determine the effect of student council participation on the formation of certain habits of citizenship. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 305-307.—Three tests, Sims' for socio-economic status, Otis' for mental ability and the Upton-Chassell Citizenship Scales, were given to 39 members of the student council of the Lincoln High School at Kansas City, Mo., and to a similar number of paired students not members of the council. The results indicate that participation in the activities of student government aids in the formation of such habits of citizenship as are measured by the Upton-Chassell Scales.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

882. McKeane, R. B. *The way to learn*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1931. Pp. 265. \$1.00.—This book, intended for the first year of high school, is an informal elementary text designed to give younger pupils some insight into the best ways to study. It is divided into two sections, the first dealing with the value, machinery, and hygiene of learning and the second with definite materials for studying and definite methods of studying the conventional school subjects. The chapters include those on the relation of mental attitude to study, how to use the library, and the formation and breaking of habits.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Normal School).

883. Newland, T. E. Chart for diagnosis of illegibilities in written arabic numerals. Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—Designed for class use. Gives frequency of occurrence of various types of illegibility.—M. B. Jensen (Bowling Green, Ky.).

884. Olson, W. C. A study of classroom behavior. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 449-454.—Data on the occurrence of whispering in elementary and high school classes have been collected in series of 10 consecutive 5-minute observations. Amount of whispering is a function of the situation, rather than of developmental status. No sex differences appear. The more intelligent and scholarly children whisper somewhat less than do the others. The significance of whispering for school marks increases with school grade.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

885. Ou Tsuin-Chen. *La doctrine pédagogique de John Dewey, avec la traduction du Credo Pédagogique de John Dewey*. (The pedagogical doctrines of John Dewey, with a translation of his *Pedagogical Credo*.) Paris: Presses Modernes, 1931. Pp. 280.—The author reviews the life and work of John Dewey and gives the philosophical foundations of his pedagogical doctrine (the theories of knowledge and of morals). In a second part of the book, he expounds Dewey's pedagogical theory. In a third part he traces the influence of Dewey on education in the United States and abroad. He ends his study with

a translation of Dewey's *Pedagogical Credo*. There is a bibliography of approximately 90 titles.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

886. Patterson, H. A statistical study of college students' views of classroom teaching. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1930, 10, 43-47.—By the use of a signed questionnaire accessible only to the dean and the instructor concerned, the students indicated their ratings of seven instructors on seven traits over a period of five years. On a basis of 100% for ratings of excellent, 60% for average, and 20% for poor, the averages ranged from 82% on "Can you take good notes from his discussion?" to 97% on "Is he always kind and courteous?"—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

887. Patterson, R. G. Patterson test on study exercises on the Constitution of the United States. Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—*M. B. Jensen* (Bowling Green, Ky.).

888. Perry, W. M. Prognosis of abilities to solve exercises in geometry. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 604-609.—"Prognosis of abilities to solve exercises in geometry seems the more efficient when based upon analysis of the requisite abilities and their constituent parts. This means of prognosis (Perry test) not only requires less student time but it also duplicates less those abilities interpreted by the IQ's, than does the Orleans test." Scores on the Perry test are indicative of student achievement and give information regarding the student's strengths and weaknesses in geometry.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

889. Regensburg, J. Studies of educational success and failure in supernormal children. *Arch. of Psychol.*, 1931, No. 129. Pp. 150.—During a five and a half year period (1922-1927) the Bureau of Children's Guidance in New York City carried 591 active cases. The present study was undertaken to expose as many as possible of the causative factors underlying the problems of the supernormal group, with special reference to two subdivisions, one composed of educational and one of non-educational problems. Fifty cases were included. A few case studies are reported in detail. "Granted superior intellectual endowment, school success is more fully assured (1) if the child's experiences at home, while satisfying, nevertheless induce him to face weaning experiences from an early age in order to insure social independence, and (2) if he is encouraged to be active, interested in the world outside him, and eager to make contact with people in it. The implication is that school success or failure—so far from being a purely academic affair—is part and parcel of the child's personality adjustment to life, with roots deep in the home situation."—*E. M. Achilles* (Columbia).

890. Sangren, P. V., & Reidy, A. Teacher's handbook and manual of instructions for Sangren-Reidy instructional tests in arithmetic, for grades 2 to 8, inclusive. Bloomington: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931. Individual record sheet; seven test booklets,

one each for grades 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, with answer and direction booklet for each.—The Sangren-Reidy tests are being used by the Public School Publishing Company as the basis for the 8th annual nation-wide testing program, Project 3, extending through the entire school year. The tests in each booklet are to be used at different times during the year, after a unit of instruction has been completed.—*L. A. Averill* (Worcester Normal School).

891. Stewart, A. W., & Ashbaugh, E. J. Stewart-Ashbaugh physics test; mechanics and heat; electricity, sound and light. (Forms 1 and 2.) Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—*M. B. Jensen* (Bowling Green, Ky.).

892. Turney, A. H. Intelligence, motivation, and achievement. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 426-434.—The following variables, for junior and senior high school classes, have been intercorrelated: school marks, CA, IQ, MA, ratings on industry, perseverance, dependability, and ambition. Extensive tables of zero order correlations, and of partial correlations with CA, MA, IQ and marks held constant in turn are presented. The four rated traits show a fairly high reliability, a considerable correlation with achievement and with each other. The data are interpreted to mean that the two major factors in school achievement are intelligence and motivation.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

893. Vidoni, G. Considerazioni sul lavoro manuale nelle scuole per anormali psichici con speciale riguardo all'orientamento professionale. (Considerations on manual work in schools for the mentally abnormal, with special regard to vocational guidance.) *Infanzia anormale*, 1931, Nos. 3/4, 1-8.—The author asserts the practical value of numerous experiments in occupational therapy which he has done in the independent schools of Genoa. He claims to have found fatigue curves, controlled in several different ways, to be excellent means for individual diagnosis. He describes another valuable criterion for diagnosis, viz., economy of time in repetitions of the same work by the same subjects.—*M. Ponzo* (Turin).

894. Walters, J. E. Seniors as counselors. *J. Higher Educ.*, 1931, 2, 446-448.—A group of 220 freshmen delinquent in their academic work in the school of mechanical engineering at Purdue University were divided into two groups, one-half of whom were counseled by five senior students. The seniors were given instruction in certain personnel methods and then conferred weekly with the individual members of their group. Nearly three times as large a decrease was observed in the delinquency of the counseled group as against the decrease in the non-counseled group. The plan also allowed for the measuring of the effectiveness of each counselor. The plan worked so well that the administration of certain personnel principles applied to freshmen by upper-classmen has been adopted at Purdue University.—*R. A. Brotemarkle* (Pennsylvania).

895. Weidemann, C. C. The "omission" as a specific determiner in the true-false examination. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 435-439.—331 students took 7 bi-weekly true-false tests based upon Graves' *A Student's History of Education*. They omitted, to a statistically reliable extent, more false than true items. Grade placement in the group was not significantly affected.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

896. Wilson, F. T. The effect of the form of a combination in the learning of a multiplication table by bright and dull children. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 536-537.—The data of a former study (*T. C. Contr. to Educ.*, 1928, no. 292), in which bright and dull 9- and 12-yr-olds learned a multiplication series from 2×67 to 9×67 , show that the two forms of each combination (2×67 and 67×2) are virtually equal in difficulty and, more particularly, that the relative difficulty of the different combinations tends to be the same for both bright and dull.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

897. Wright, H. M. Achievement test in mechanical drawing. Bloomington, Ill.: Pub. School Publ. Co., 1931.—*M. B. Jensen* (Bowling Green, Ky.).

[See also abstracts 602, 610, 613, 722, 737, 751, 754, 764, 771, 788, 790, 797, 848, 911.]

BIOMETRY AND STATISTICS

898. Bakst, A. A modification of the computation of the multiple correlation and regression coefficients by the Tolley and Ezekiel method. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 629-635.—Certain simplifications are introduced.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

899. Garvey, C. R. A correction. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 480.—Correction of an error in Formula 7, p. 310, of Garvey's paper in *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22. The second term of the left-hand member representing the combined mean should be squared.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

900. Horst, P. A proof that the point from which the sum of the absolute deviations is a minimum is the median. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 463-464.—Derivation of a formula by a more general approach than the one usually employed.—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

901. Lotka, A. J. Some elementary properties of moments of frequency distributions. *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.*, 1931, 21, 17-20.—If $f(x)$ is a frequency distribution and if both x and $f(x)$ assume only positive values, then the mean, median and mode of $x^2 f(x)$ all move in the direction of increasing x as n increases.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

902. Scates, D. E., & Noffsinger, F. E. Factors which determine the effectiveness of weighting. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 280-285.—Statistical study of the Indiana Edison contest scores indicates that three factors influence the effectiveness of weighting. To be potentially an effective set of weights they must possess what the authors call "vigor," i.e., have a large coefficient of variation. Further, "if the weight for

each series differs markedly from the natural weight of that series, the substitution of the new weights may produce a marked effect." And finally, "weights act effectively only on that part of a trait which is unique in comparison with the total of other traits."—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

MENTAL TESTS

903. Bain, R. Stability in questionnaire response. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 445-453.—A questionnaire consisting of 61 items of personnel information was given to 50 college freshmen with careful directions to get uniformity in filling in the schedule. Two and a half months later the same questionnaire was given with the same directions. Tabulations showed that 709, nearly one-fourth of the 3,050 items, had been changed. The girls showed considerably greater stability of response than the boys on all three types of questions, factual family data, factual personal data, and subjective personal data. The whole group showed greater stability on the factual personal than on the other two types. A number of methodological questions are raised as well as suggestions for further research.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

904. Bradshaw, F. F. Revising rating techniques. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 232-245.—Studies of the rating scale made by the Committee on Personnel Procedures of the American Council on Education indicate clearly that rating techniques are still the only available techniques in recording and measuring many forms of human behavior, particularly the attitudes significant in industrial and educational personnel work. As a result of the Committee's work there is available for the use of personnel officers not only a summary of all clues to good scale construction and use which have been discovered in the past ten years, but also a greatly improved form of rating scale. A significant element in the new scale is the inclusion in the scale itself of space for "behaviorgrams" by which term is meant significant instances of behavior or narratives of fact which illustrate the trait being rated. Not only does the rating scale thus become a material-gathering device, but it also stands up well under critical statistical procedures as a measuring device—provided it is carefully and critically used. Industrial personnel workers should shoulder their share of the burden for further research and improvement of the rating scale.—(Courtesy *Person. J.*).

905. Cattell, P. Constant changes in the Stanford-Binet IQ. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 544-550.—"When a Stanford-Binet test is repeated within a period of three or four months the experience gained while taking the first test appears to result in a median gain of four or five points in the second IQ. No significant difference in amount of gain made by bright, average or dull children was found. The practice effect carried beyond six months appears to be insignificant. A definite tendency was found for the pupils of high intelligence to gain and for those of low intelligence to lose in IQ as they become older."—*J. A. McGeech* (Missouri).

906. Cattell, P. Why Otis "IQ" cannot be equivalent to the Stanford-Binet IQ. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 599-603.—It is shown "both theoretically and empirically that there is a constant difference between the Binet IQ and the Otis 'IQ' at the extremes, especially the upper extreme." The Otis Self-administering Test is the one in question.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

907. Droba, D. D. Methods for measuring public opinion. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 410-423.—Five methods that have been used by investigators for measuring opinion about various public issues have been selected for review. The method of construction was chosen as a basis for classification. (1) The questionnaire method consists of a series of unscaled questions or statements selected by a few judges to represent the opinions. (2) In the ranking method a number of items representing either the object of opinion or the opinion itself is arranged in rank order. (3) The rating method refers to self-ratings or ratings by others on an arbitrary scale with respect to a certain opinion. (4) In the method of paired comparisons two items, each consisting of words, phrases or sentences representing the opinion, are compared by the subject. He is asked to indicate which of the two items is preferable. (5) The main principle involved in the method of equal-appearing intervals is that statements representing the opinions are sorted into a number of piles, say 9 or 11, according to the degree of opinion expressed in the statements. Arrangement of the piles is such that the differences between the piles appear to the subject approximately equal.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

908. Fessard, A. B., & Fessard, A. L'aptitude musicale et les tests de Seashore. (Musical aptitude and the Seashore tests.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 1-11; 29-41.—Musical aptitude is complex; it brings into play the major intellectual functions of the individual. Seashore, who has studied it in detail, has made a series of tests seeking to discover all these functions. The authors, after having examined these tests of musical ability as to coherence, and having given the scales, declare that if the Seashore method is not perfect, it is nevertheless very interesting because it can be applied to very different cases.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

909. Ghosh, S. Investigation into the validity of an intelligence-test element such as the Hindusthani test (A6, B6) in the Northumberland mental test (no. 1). *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1931, 6, 61-70.—The aim of this study was to discover whether a Hindusthani-test element might have validity in measuring the intelligence of British children. The author compares her own Hindusthani Foreign Language Test with Thomson's Northumberland Test, and with the Hindusthani-test element in the Northumberland Test, and finds high positive correlation. She concludes that such a test as she has devised may be regarded as a measure of intelligence. Her test is ap-

pended, with scoring key.—L. A. Averill (Worcester Normal School).

910. Harvey, O. L. Mechanical "aptitude" or mechanical "ability"? A study in method. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 517-522.—The author compares in certain respects the studies of mechanical aptitude by Cox and by the Minnesota group. The two studies agree in isolating "m," but contradict each other on the question whether a single group factor is involved. It is suggested that the high specificity discovered by the Minnesota group is a result of the fact that most of their tests are really tests of specific motor skills. The tests used by Cox exclude motor activity, but may still contain a considerable amount of "g."—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

911. Haven, S. E. The relative effort of children of native vs. foreign born parents. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 523-535.—The Otis Classification Tests, Forms A and B, were given to both native and foreign-born children from the fourth to the eighth grade. The median IQ was slightly higher for the native children, but the median AQ, which was used as an index of effort, was higher for children of foreign-born parents.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

912. Holzinger, K. J. Reply to Professor Kelley. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 455-457.—A reply to Kelley's paper in *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 364-366.—Holzinger emphasizes the point "that factor patterns are functions of the tests we use. They are also functions of the groups we test and of many other things." He believes that he and Kelley are in substantial agreement.—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

913. Jaffa, A. S. Intelligence tests for preschool children. *Calif. Parent-Teacher*, 1931 (Sept.).—Tests for the youngest children must be constructed differently from those for the older because attention must be spontaneous and activities self-initiated. Ten tests selected in accordance with natural developmental sequences from 15 to 96 months, include discriminations of form, size, number; tests of memory, motor skill, drawing, block-building and language. The development of one individual may be pictured by a succession of profile charts. Because the preschool child is particularly self-revealing in the mental test situation, the procedure is of value in obtaining a total picture of the child as well as in obtaining his IQ.—M. P. Montgomery (Faribault, Minn.).

914. Laky, J. M. Etalonnage du test d'habileté mécanique de Stenquist. (Standardization of the Stenquist mechanical aptitude test.) *Bull. instit. nat. d'orient. prof.*, 1931, 3, 121-135.—The Stenquist mechanical aptitude test, which has been used for some time in America, comprises 10 tests; these are objects which the child must reconstruct with the material supplied. The author gives the results obtained on 523 subjects, aged 12-16 years. He gives the table of results by age and the deciles, then the means and distribution by age, and he compares his results with

those of the same test applied to American children. —*Math. II. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

915. Miles, C. C. The Otis S-A as a fifteen-minute intelligence test. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 246-249. —The Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability is acceptable to adult subjects and wins their co-operative interest. This has proved to be the case especially when the time was cut from the original 20 or 30 minutes to 15. The reliability of the short-period test is .82 or above as compared to Otis' coefficient of .92 for the 30-minute test. The validity of the 15-minute test is adequate. A table is given for transmuting scores from one time limit to another. —(Courtesy *Person. J.*).

916. Nelson, J. F. *Personality and intelligence*. New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1931. Pp. 62. \$1.50. —The author tested (as a background for her main objective) 91 children, equally divided as to sex, within three months of their third birthday; the tests used were the Kuhlmann-Binet and the Merrill-Palmer. The group was somewhat selected, as shown by Barr ratings of the fathers' occupations and by the average IQ's. In addition, measures were taken of resistance, persistence, amount of spontaneous conversation, gross activity, initiative in the test situation, and use of test material for purposes other than those indicated. The reliability of the examiner (correlation with an observer) was .97 to 1.00, and that of the data (split-half method) .58 to .94. Few certainly significant correlations with intelligence were found, but there were suggestions that the traits associated with higher intelligence were low resistance, high persistence, high conversation, high activity, high initiative, and high alternative use of test materials. All the trait measures gave good discrimination, and their intercorrelations were low (positive and negative), except those connecting activity, conversation and initiative, which averaged about .40. The only significant sex difference was a slight superiority of the girls in intelligence. 12 references. —*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

917. Root, A. R. A short test of introversion-extroversion. *Person. J.*, 1931, 10, 250-253. —An abbreviated scale is presented containing the most reliable and differentiating traits of introversion-extroversion. It is self-administering, simply scored, time-saving where a battery of tests is being given, and is comparable to well-established tests of its kind. It has a reliability of ± 0.83 and has proved valid. —(Courtesy *Person. J.*).

918. Sargent, R. F. The Otis Classification Test, Form A, Part II, adapted for use with classes of blind children. *Teachers Forum (Blind)*, 1931, 4,

30-33. —Part II of the Otis Classification Test is presented in a form suited for testing the intelligence of classes of blind children. In its original form this test contained "75 items covering many lines of general information and demanding various types of mental handling, but all phrased as multiple choice tests, in which the correct answer is to be selected from a list of answers presented to the subject." 35 of these items had to be omitted, either because they could not be conveniently done without the aid of vision, because they involved visual experience as a background, or because they proved abnormally difficult for the blind in a test series given to representative groups of blind children. When given to 210 blind children, "the results showed a correlation of .586 with I.Q.'s and of .755 with mental ages, as obtained in the 1923 Irwin-Hayes Binet tests." —*S. D. Robbins* (Boston, Mass.).

919. Spearman, C. Our need of some science in place of the word "intelligence." *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 401-410. —Spearman replies to Dearborn's paper (*J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 545-546) and points out that Binet only partially subscribed to the theory of a general intelligence and then only subsequently to the publication of the theory of two factors. He holds that the current theory of testing "intelligence . . . needs to be aroused from its self-complacent slumber." The practice is inadequate because based on outmoded theory. Certain objections to the two-factor theory and to the principle of noegenesis are answered. —*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

920. Wang, C. K. A. The internal consistency of the Allports' ascendance-submission test (form for men). *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1931, 26, 154-161. —The high correlation of .97 between the total scores and the scores of the 30 diagnostic questions picked out for determining consistency makes these 30 questions practically equivalent, as a measure of the ascendance-submission trait, to the Allports' A-S test in its totality. Two groups of 100 each were used. —*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

921. Wright, M. B. The development of mental ability at the college-adult level. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 610-628. —Six tests of "fundamental abilities" and six of "complex mental processes" have been given to groups of college students aged 18 to 23. The development of the former abilities has not reached a plateau stage between these years. The latter abilities, which are held to be due more largely to environmental factors, show a greater increase over these years and show no evidence of an approaching plateau at 23. —*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

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